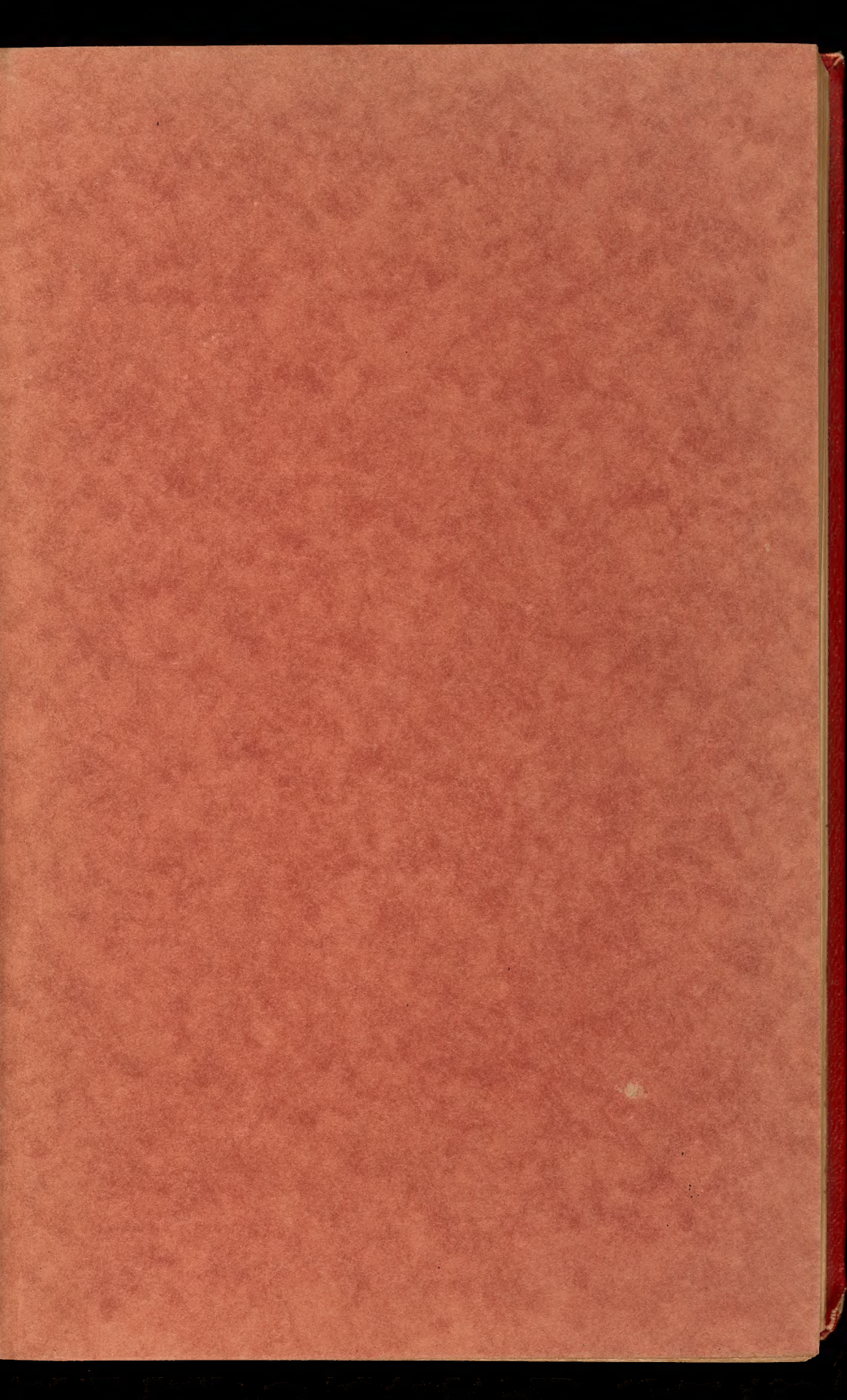


HISTORY
of
THE JEWS





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HISTORY OF THE JEWS

BY

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VOLUME SIX

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF JEWISH HISTORY TO 1870

AN INDEX TO THE PRECEDING FIVE VOLUMES

By HENRIETTA SZOLD



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TABLES OF JEWISH HISTORY.

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I. THE PATRIARCHAL AGE.

B.C.E.

1500(about). Abraham leaves Ur of the Chaldees.

Supreme power of *Joseph* in Egypt.*Jacob* and his household occupy Goshen in Egypt.

II. THE EXODUS.

Birth of **Moses**.The **Exodus**.**Revelation at Mount Sinai**.

Worship of the Golden Calf.

Rebellion of Korah.

Death of Miriam and **AARON**.

The Israelites defeat the Emorite king Sihon at Jahaz.

Og, king of Bashan, defeated at Edrei.

The prophecy of Balaam.

Reuben, Gad, and half of Manasseh settle in the land east of the Jordan (Peræa).

DEATH OF MOSES.

III. THE CONQUEST OF CANAAN.

Leadership of **JOSHUA**.

Passage of the Jordan.

Capture of Jericho.

Submission of the Gibeonites.

Division of the land among the tribes.

The *Jebusites* and others permitted to keep their territory.The **TABERNACLE** at Shiloh.

Death of Joshua.

IV. THE ERA OF THE JUDGES.

JUDGES.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Othniel, | 6. Abimelech, | 11. Ibzon, |
| 2. Ehud, | 7. Thola, | 12. Elon, |
| 3. Shamgar, | 8. Jair, | 13. Abdon, |
| 4. Deborah and Barak, | 9. Jephthah, | 14. Eli, |
| 5. Gideon, | 10. Samson, | 15. Samuel. |

Othniel delivers the southern tribes from an Idumæan king.

Ehud routs Eglon, king of Moab.

Shamgar opposes the Philistines.

DEBORAH and Barak defeat Sisera, Jabin's general, at Mount Tabor.**GIDEON** routs the Midianites under Zebah and Zalmunna.

B.C.E.

Abimelech leader of the Shechemites.
 JEPHTHAH repulses the Ammonites in the trans-Jordanic provinces.
 SAMSON keeps the Philistines at bay.
 Eli, priest and judge.
 The Ark captured by the Philistines at Aphek.
 Samuel, judge and prophet.
 Levitical and prophetical schools formed.

V. THE KINGDOM.

(1067-977 B. C. E.)

KINGS.

| | | |
|-------|--------|----------|
| Saul, | David, | Solomon. |
|-------|--------|----------|

- 1067.** Saul anointed king.
 The Philistines defeated at Michmash.
 Jabesh-Gilead saved from the Ammonites.
 Agag, king of Amalek, defeated.
 David anointed king.
 The Gibeonites massacred by order of Saul.
 David slays Goliath.
 David flees before Saul, and leads the life of an outlaw.
 He is on friendly terms with the king of Moab, with Nahash, the Ammonite king, and Achish, the Philistine king.
 ZADOK high priest.
- 1055.** Saul and Jonathan die in a battle with the Philistines near Mount Gilboa.
- 1055.** David king of Judah; Ishbosheth king of the trans-Jordanic tribes.
- 1051-1049.** Civil war between the houses of Saul and David.
David sole king of the whole people; reigns at Hebron for seven years.
 Nathan and Gad prophets.
 Jerusalem made the capital after the conquest of the Jebusites.
 The Philistines defeated at Mount Baal-Perazim.
 Abiathar high priest in Jerusalem; Zadok in Gibeon.
 The descendants of Saul, except Mephibosheth, killed by the Gibeonites.
 David victorious over Moabites, Ammonites, and others.
 Revolt of Absalom.
 Sheba's insurrection.
 Solomon anointed king by Nathan.
- 1015.** Death of David; succession of Solomon.
- 1014.** Solomon begins the first Temple.
 Zadok sole high priest.

B.C.E.

1007.

THE FIRST TEMPLE CONSECRATED.

Solomon establishes a fleet. Roads built. Commerce extended. Foreign alliances.

The kingdom at its greatest extent. Literature flourishes. Idolatry introduced.

Rebellion of JEROBOAM.

977.

Death of Solomon.

VI. JUDAH AND ISRAEL UNTIL THE CAPTURE OF SAMARIA.

(977-719 B. C. E.)

(See the Table of the Kings of Judah and Israel, p. 127.)

977.

Rehoboam king of Judah.

Jeroboam king of Israel; rules at Shechem.

Rehoboam allies himself with the king of Damascus.

Shemaiah, prophet, averts a civil war.

972.

Shishak, king of Egypt, ally of Jeroboam, enters Jerusalem.

Jeroboam institutes calf-worship at Bethel and Dan; Ahijah prophet.

960.

Abijam, son of Rehoboam, king of Judah.

957.

Asa, son of Rehoboam, king of Judah.

955.

Nadab, son of Jeroboam, king of Israel.

954.

Baasha destroys the house of Jeroboam, and rules at Tirzah.

Asa forbids the worship of Astarte in Judah.

Baasha, assisted by Ethiopians and Syrians, makes war upon Asa.

933.

Elah, son of Baasha, king of Israel.

932.

The house of Baasha exterminated by Zimri.

932-928.

Civil war between Omri and Tibni.

928.

Omri, the first king in Samaria, introduces the worship of Baal and Astarte.

Alliance between Israel and Phœnicia. Jezebel marries Ahab.

922.

AHAB king of Israel.

920(about).

Elijah and the prophets persecuted by Jezebel.

918.

Jehoshaphat king of Judah.

Micah (I) (Michaiah) prophesies.

904.

Ahab victorious over Ben-hadad II, king of Aram (Syria).

Alliance between Jehoshaphat and Ahab.

901.

Ahaziah, son of Ahab, king of Israel.

899.

Jehoram, son of Ahab, king of Israel.

Jehoram and Jehoshaphat defeat Mesa of Moab.

894.

Joram, son of Jehoshaphat, king of Judah.

888.

Ahaziah, son of Joram and Athaliah, king of Judah. Elisha and Jehu.

B.C.E.

887. Jehu kills Jehoram and exterminates the house of Omri; his followers kill Ahaziah.
Jehu king of Israel.
Athaliah queen of Judah; she has male members of the house of David executed.
881. JOASH, son of Ahaziah, only surviving male descendant of David in the direct line, king of Judah.
864. The Temple repaired.
Hazeel, king of Syria, conquers the trans-Jordanic provinces of Israel.
860. Jehoahaz, son of Jehu, king of Israel.
Joash submits to Hazeel.
845. Jehoash, son of Jehoahaz, king of Israel.
Samaria besieged by Ben-hadad III; Jehoash victorious.
843. Amaziah, son of Joash, king of Judah.
Amaziah victorious over the Idumæans.
840. Death of Elisha.
Amaziah of Judah taken prisoner by Jehoash of Israel at Beth-Shemesh; Jerusalem ransacked and its walls destroyed.
830. Jeroboam II, son of Jehoash, king of Israel.
Jeroboam II re-conquers districts taken by the Aramæans.
Jonah prophesies.
815. Amaziah killed at Lachish.
The Idumæans invade Judah, and sell Judæan captives as slaves. *First dispersion of Judæans.*
805. Uzziah, son of Amaziah, king of Judah.
Earthquake and drouth.
Uzziah re-conquers districts lost since Solomon's time.
Jeroboam II takes Damascus and Hamath; peoples become tributary to him.
Luxury in Samaria under Jeroboam II.
- 800(about). *Amos, Joel, and Hosea (I)* prophesy.
769. Zechariah, son of Jeroboam II, king of Judah.
768. Shallum kills Zechariah and exterminates the house of Jehu.
Shallum king of Israel.
768. Menahem kills Shallum and reigns over Israel.
Uzziah usurps the offices of the high priest in the Temple.
Pul, king of Assyria, invades the kingdom of Israel, acquires booty, and carries off prisoners.
757. Pekahiah, son of Menahem, king of Israel.
756. Pekah kills Pekahiah.
755. Pekah king of Israel.
Isaiah utters his first prophecy.

B.C.E.

754. Jotham, son of Uzziah, king of Judah.
Zechariah (I) prophesies.
739. Ahaz, son of Jotham, king of Judah.
 Pekah allies himself with Rezin of Damascus against Tiglath-pileser II.
 Ahaz disregards the warning of Isaiah and offers to become a vassal of Tiglath-pileser II.
738. FIRST DEPORTATION OF ISRAELITISH CAPTIVES TO ASSYRIA by Tiglath-pileser II.
 Ahaz introduces Assyrian worship into Judah.
Micah (II) prophesies.
736. Pekah killed by Hoshea.
727. *Hoshea* last king of Israel.
 Shalmaneser IV, king of Assyria, invades Israel.
Hosea (II) prophesies.
 Hoshea refuses the yearly tribute to Shalmaneser IV.
724. HEZEKIAH, son of Ahaz, king of Judah.
719. Shalmaneser IV captures Samaria, puts an end to the kingdom of Israel, and DEPORTS MOST OF ITS SUBJECTS—THE SO-CALLED Ten Lost Tribes—TO ASSYRIAN PROVINCES.

VII. JUDAH UNTIL THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

(719-586 B. C. E.)

(See the Table of the Kings of Judah and Israel, p. 127.)

- Hezekiah tries to banish idolatry.
 Isaiah advises neutrality between Assyria and Egypt.
 Shebna dictates the foreign policy.
 Micah and Isaiah predict a glorious future for Israel.
- 711(about). Sennacherib invades Judah and demands tribute. Destruction of the Assyrian army.
 Hezekiah makes a treaty with Merodach-baladan, king of Babylon.
- Literature flourishes.
695. Manasseh, son of Hezekiah, king of Judah.
 Idolatry flourishes.
 Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, takes Manasseh captive.
 Manasseh restored.
 Esarhaddon COLONIZES SAMARIA WITH CUTHÆANS.
640. Amon, son of Manasseh, king of Judah.
638. JOSIAH, son of Amon, king of Judah.
Zephaniah prophesies.
 Scythian invasion of Judah.
627. Josiah repairs the Temple.
 Jeremiah (b. 645-640, d. 580-570) prophesies.

B.C.E.

621. Hilkiash, high priest, finds a copy of the **Book of the Law** in the Temple.
Huldah prophesies.
608. Necho, king of Egypt, *defeats Josiah at Megiddo*; Josiah killed.
Jehoahaz (Shallum), second son of Josiah, king of Judah.
607. Jehoiakim (Eliakim), oldest son of Josiah, made king by Necho.
Idolatry flourishes. *Habakkuk* prophesies.
- 607-604. Uriah, prophet, beheaded.
Jeremiah's life imperiled; Baruch his secretary.
600. Jehoiakim pays tribute to Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.
598. Jehoiakim allies—himself with Egypt against Nebuchadnezzar.
596. Jehoiachin, youngest son of Jehoiakim, king of Judah. Judah overrun by Nebuchadnezzar, Jerusalem besieged by a Babylonian general, Jehoiachin taken prisoner. **FIRST DEPORTATION OF JUDÆANS TO BABYLONIA.**
596. Nebuchadnezzar makes Zedekiah (Mattaniah), youngest son of Josiah, king of Judah.
593. Jeremiah advises submission to Nebuchadnezzar.
591. Zedekiah renounces allegiance to Babylonia.
587. **THE FINAL SIEGE OF JERUSALEM BEGUN.**
The siege of Jerusalem interrupted by the battle between the Chaldæan army and Hophra, king of Egypt.
- 586, *Tammuz 9*. First breach in the walls of Jerusalem.
Zedekiah taken prisoner and blinded; Seraiah, high priest, and others beheaded by Nebuchadnezzar at Riblah.
- 586, *Ab. 9*. **The Temple razed, and Jerusalem destroyed by Nebuzaradan, general of Nebuchadnezzar.**
SECOND DEPORTATION OF JUDÆANS TO BABYLONIA.

VIII. THE CAPTIVITY.

(586-516 B. C. E.)

BABYLONIAN KINGS.

605. Nebuchadnezzar,
561. Evil-merodach,
559. Neriglissar,
556. Laborosoarchod,
555. Nabonad and Belshazzar.

PERSIAN KINGS.

558. Cyrus,
529. Cambyses,
522. Pseudo-Smerdis,
521. Darius I Hystaspis.

586. Gedaliah appointed governor of the remnant of Judah by Nebuchadnezzar.

B.C.E.

586. Jeremiah at Mizpah with Gedaliah.
Gedaliah murdered by Ishmael, son of Nethaniah.
Obadiah prophesies against Edom, which possesses
itself of southern Judæa.
Jeremiah and Baruch in Egypt with Johanan, son of
Kareah.
582. THIRD DEPORTATION OF JUDÆANS TO BABYLONIA by
Nebuchadnezzar.
Ezekiel (620-570) prophesies.
- 561(about). Jehoiachin honored by Evil-merodach.
*Descendants of the Ten Tribes deported by the Assyrian
kings mingle with the captives from Judah.*
- 555(about). The historical books of the Bible compiled in Baby-
lonia; literature flourishes.
Nabonad of Babylonia persecutes the exiles.
The **Babylonian Isaiah** prophesies.
538. CYRUS takes Babylon, and PERMITS THE EXILES IN
BABYLONIA TO RETURN TO PALESTINE.
537. ZERUBBABEL AND JOSHUA BEN JEHOZEDEK LEAD THE
FIRST RETURN.
Foundation of the second Temple laid.
520. *Haggai* and *Zechariah (II)* prophesy.
516. THE SECOND TEMPLE CONSECRATED.

IX. THE AGE OF EZRA, NEHEMIAH, AND THE SCRIBES.

(516-332 B. C. E.)

PERSIAN KINGS.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 521. Darius I Hystaspis, | 425. Darius II Nothus, |
| 486. Xerxes I, | 405. Artaxerxes II Mnemon, |
| 465. Artaxerxes I Longimanus, | 359. Artaxerxes III Ochus, |
| 425. Xerxes II, | 338. Arses, |
| 425. Sogdianus, | 336. Darius III Codomannus. |

The Samaritans accuse the Judæans of disloyalty to
Persia.

The Judæans contract marriages with their heathen
neighbors.

459. EZRA LEADS THE SECOND RETURN with the permission
of Artaxerxes I Longimanus.

- 457(about). *Ezra prevails upon the people to repudiate their heathen
wives.*

The Samaritans under Sanballat engage in hostilities
against the Judæans.

444. NEHEMIAH LEADS THE THIRD RETURN.
The Samaritans intrigue against Nehemiah.
Internal reforms by Nehemiah.

B.C.E.

- Ezra reads the Law to the people at Jerusalem.*
 The wall of Jerusalem rebuilt.
 Beginnings of the GREAT ASSEMBLY (Keneseth ha-Gedolah).
432. Nehemiah returns to Persia.
 MALACHI THE LAST OF THE PROPHETS.
- 430-424. Nehemiah returns to Jerusalem, and continues his reforms.
- 420(about). The Samaritan Temple built on Mount Gerizim.
Synagogues established; the Law studied, and the present form of divine service introduced, probably by the Council of Seventy (Synhedrion) (Dibre Sopherim).
- 361-360. Artaxerxes II banishes Judæans to Hyrkania.
- 338(about). Bagoas, general of Artaxerxes III, lays the Judæans under tribute.
 The Books of Chronicles written.
332. *Alexander the Great in Judæa.*

X. THE AGE OF THE PTOLEMIES AND THE SELEUCIDÆ TO ANTIOCHUS IV.

(332-175 B. C. E.)

(See the Table of the High Priests, p. 128.)

EGYPTIAN KINGS.

323. Ptolemy I Soter,
 285. Ptolemy II Philadelphus,
 247. Ptolemy III Euergetes,
 222. Ptolemy IV Philopator,
 205. Ptolemy V Epiphanes,
 181. Ptolemy VI Philometor.

SYRIAN KINGS.

312. Seleucus I Nicator,
 280. Antiochus I Soter,
 261. Antiochus II Theos,
 246. Seleucus II Callinicos,
 226. Seleucus III Ceraunus,
 223. Antiochus III the Great,
 187. Seleucus IV Philopator.

323. Death of Alexander the Great.
320. Jerusalem entered by Ptolemy I Soter. A large number of Judæan prisoners carried to Egypt.
312. THE BEGINNING OF THE SELEUCIDÆAN ERA (Battle of Gaza).
301. Judæa, a subdivision of Coelesyria, tributary to Egypt (Battle of Ipsus); the high priest the political chief. Judæan colonies in Græco-Macedonian countries; Greek colonies in Judæa.
- 300(about). SIMON THE JUST high priest and the last of the MEN OF THE GREAT ASSEMBLY.
240. After a struggle between the Ptolemies and the Seleucidæ, Coelesyria again adjudged to Egypt.
 Onias II, high priest, refuses to pay tribute to Egypt.

B.C.E.

- 230(about). *Joseph, son of Tobiah*, and grandson of Simon the Just, represents the Judæans at the court of Ptolemy III Euergetes and Ptolemy IV Philopator, and is made farmer of taxes.
- Joseph introduces *Greek feasts and games at Jerusalem*.
218. Judæa sides with Egypt against Antiochus III the Great.
- 209(about). Hyrcanus, son of Joseph, Judæan representative at the court of the Ptolemies.
- The "Song of Songs" composed.
203. The Tobiades, the elder brothers of Hyrcanus, Syrian partisans. Judæa tributary to Antiochus III the Great.
- The HELLENISTS and the CHASSIDIM (Assidæans) begin to oppose each other.
- 200(about). *Jesus Sirach* writes the apocryphal book *Ecclesiasticus*.
- 176(about). Heliodorus, treasurer to Seleucus IV Philopator, attempts to confiscate the Temple treasures.

XI. THE AGE OF THE MACCABEES.

(175-140 B. C. E.)

(See the Table of the High Priests, p. 128.)

EGYPTIAN KINGS.

181. Ptolemy VI Philometor,
146. Ptolemy VII Physcon and
Ptolemy VIII Lathurus.

SYRIAN KINGS.

175. Antiochus IV Epiphanes,
164. Antiochus V Eupator,
162. Demetrius I Soter,
150. Alexander I Balas,
146. Demetrius II Nicator and
Antiochus VI (son of Alexander
Balas),
Diodotus Tryphon, and
Antiochus VII Sidetes.

175. Antiochus IV Epiphanes ascends the throne of Syria.
174. The Hellenists induce Antiochus IV to divest Onias III of the high-priestly dignity, and under Jason obtain citizenship for Judæans trained for the Greek combats.
- Gymnasiums and the Greek games at Jerusalem.
172. Menelaus (Onias) the Benjamite made high priest by Antiochus IV.
171. Death of Onias III; Menelaus guilty of Temple robbery, but exonerated by Antiochus IV.
168. Antiochus IV attacks Jerusalem, and desecrates the Holy of Holies.
- 168, Tamms 17 A STATUE OF JUPITER PLACED IN THE TEMPLE by the Syrians.

B.C.E.

- The Chassidim suffer martyrdom.
Mattathias the Hasmonæan resists the Syrian overseer.
167. **Judas Maccabæus** victorious in his first battle with the Syrians under Apollonius.
166. Judas Maccabæus victorious over Heron at Beth-horon. The Book of Daniel written.
 Judas Maccabæus victorious over Gorgias at Emmaus.
165. Judas Maccabæus victorious over Lysias at Bethzur.
- 165, *Kislev 25*. THE TEMPLE RE-DEDICATED (Chanukah).
 Judas Maccabæus and his brothers victorious over the Idumæans, Ammonites, and Philistines.
164. Death of Antiochus IV Epiphanes.
163. Judas Maccabæus retreats before Lysias at Beth-Zachariah; his brother Eleazar Hauran killed.
 Jerusalem besieged by Lysias.
 Judas Maccabæus high priest.
- 162(about). The *Onias Temple* built at Leontopolis in Egypt by Onias IV, son of Onias III, the first *Alabarch*.
 The Hellenists calumniate Judas Maccabæus before Demetrius I. Alcimus made high priest. Factions under Judas and Alcimus.
160. Judas Maccabæus victorious over Nicanor at Caphar-Salama and Adarsa. *He makes overtures to the Romans.*
 The Judæans defeated at Eleasa by the Syrians under Bacchides; JUDAS MACCABÆUS KILLED.
 Parties in Judæa: Chassidim, Hasmonæans, Hellenists. *Jonathan Haphus*, brother of Judas, defends himself unsuccessfully against Bacchides; his brother Johanan Gadi killed in a skirmish with the Bene Amri.
159. Judæa evacuated by the Syrians.
157. The Syrian war renewed at the instigation of the Hellenists.
152. Jonathan Haphus high priest; his friendship sought by Demetrius I and Alexander Balas.
- 152-143. The Judæans under Jonathan Haphus participate in the struggles between Alexander Balas, his son Antiochus VI, Diodotus Tryphon, and Demetrius II for the Syrian crown.
- 150(about). The Pentateuch translated into Greek: the *Septuagint*.
143. Jonathan Haphus executed by Diodotus Tryphon.
143. Simon Tharsi, last of the Hasmonæan brothers, made high priest and leader by the people.
141. End of the Hellenist party.
140. JUDEA AND ROME ALLIES.

XII. THE HASMONÆAN DYNASTY.

(140-37 B. C. E.)

(See the Genealogical Table of the Hasmonæan Dynasty, p. 130.)

EGYPTIAN KINGS.

146. Ptolemy VII Physcon and
Ptolemy VIII,
117. Ptolemy VIII Lathurus and
Alexander I,
81. Alexander II,
80. Ptolemy IX Auletes,
51. Ptolemy X and
Cleopatra VI,
47. Cleopatra VI [and
Ptolemy XI and
Ptolemy XII],
30. Egypt a Roman Province.

SYRIAN KINGS.

137. Antiochus VII Sidetes (*alone*),
128. Demetrius II (*restored*) and
Alexander II Zabina,
125. Seleucus V,
125. Antiochus VIII Grypus and
Antiochus IX Cyzicenus,
95. Seleucus VI, Antiochus X Euse-
bes, Philip, Demetrius III
Eucærus, Antiochus XI Epi-
phanes, Antiochus XII Dio-
nysius,
83. Tigranes, king of Armenia,
69. Antiochus XII Asiaticus,
64. Syria a Roman Province.

B.C.E.

140. Simon made hereditary high priest and Nassi (Prince).
139. Simon stamps coins by permission of Antiochus VII
Sidetes.
Cendeabæus, general of Antiochus Sidetes, makes war
upon Simon.
135. Simon slain by his son-in-law; accession of JOHN
HYRCANUS I.
135-123. Wars with the rulers of the Seleucidæan house.
133(about). Embassy to Rome. Rome calls upon Antiochus VII to
make restitution to Judæa.
120(about). Samaria reduced; the Temple on Mount Gerizim des-
troyed.
Conquest of the Idumæans and their conversion to Judaism.
John Hyrcanus again appeals to Rome in his difficul-
ties with Antiochus IX Cyzicenus.
John Hyrcanus victorious over the allies, Antiochus IX
Cyzicenus and Ptolemy VIII Lathurus.
109. Samaria destroyed; Judæa at the height of prosperity:
John Hyrcanus has coins struck.
Formation of the three sects: Pharisees, Sadducees,
Essenes; outbreak of hostilities between the Phari-
sees and the Sadducees.
106. Accession of Aristobulus I. Discord in the family of
the king.
War with the Ituræans and Trachonites; Judæa en-
larged.
105. Accession of Alexander (I) Jannæus.
98-96. The seaport towns taken by Ptolemy VIII Lathurus
regained with the help of the Egyptian king's
mother.

B.C.E.

94-89.

Contentions between the Pharisees and the Sadducees:
Alexander Jannæus opposed to the Pharisees.
800 Pharisees executed.

Alexander Jannæus adds trans-Jordanic territory to
Judæa.

79.

Salome Alexandra, wife of Alexander Jannæus, ascends
the throne.

SIMON BEN SHETACH and JUDAH BEN TABBAI, Pharisee
leaders, reorganize the Synhedrion, and exclude
the Sadducæans. The queen favors the Pharisees.

70.

Accession of *Hyrcanus II*.

69.

Aristobulus II co-regent; quarrels between the broth-
ers.

Antipater the Idumæan becomes the counselor of Hyrcanus II.

66.

Aretas, king of the Nabathæans, ally of Hyrcanus II
against Aristobulus II, takes Jerusalem.

Scaurus, the Roman legate, at the instance of Aristobulus II, forces Aretas to raise the siege of Jerusalem.

63.

Pompey captures Jerusalem; Hyrcanus II made Ethnarch;
Aristobulus II a prisoner.

Alexander (II), son of Aristobulus II, enters Jerusalem; subdued by Aulus Gabinius, Roman governor of Syria.

60.

Shemaya and *Abtalion* presidents of the Synhedrion.

56.

Aristobulus II escapes from Rome, opposes the Romans
in Judæa, and is taken captive a second time.

55.

Alexander (II) routed by the Romans at Mount Tabor.

53.

CRASSUS PLUNDERS THE TEMPLE.

Aristobulus II, set free by Julius Cæsar, is poisoned by
the followers of Pompey; Alexander (II) decapitated.

47.

At the petition of Antipater, Cæsar proclaims Hyrcanus II high priest and Ethnarch.

The *Judæans of Alexandria* governed by their own
Ethnarch, or *Alabarch*.

Phasaël, oldest son of Antipater, governor of Jerusalem; HEROD, second son of Antipater, governor of Galilee.

Ezekias of Galilee decapitated by Herod.

Herod before the Synhedrion, protected by Hyrcanus II; made governor of Coele Syria by Sextus Cæsar, Roman governor of Syria.

43.

Antipater poisoned.

42.

Herod and Phasaël made Tetrarchs by Mark Antony.

B.C.E.

40. Barzaphernes, Parthian general, takes Jerusalem, proclaims Antigonus king, and incapacitates Hyrcanus II for the high-priestly office by mutilating his ears.
- HEROD PROCLAIMED KING BY THE ROMAN SENATE.
37. *Herod marries Mariamne*, granddaughter of Hyrcanus II. Jerusalem besieged and taken by Herod and Sosius, Mark Antony's general; Antigonus executed.

XIII. THE HERODIAN DYNASTY.

(37 B. C. E.-72 C. E.)

(See the Genealogical Table of the Herodian Dynasty, p. 134, and the Table of the High Priests, p. 129.)

EMPERORS OF ROME.

- B. C. E. 31. Augustus,
C. E. 14. Tiberius,
37. Caligula,
41. Claudius,
54. Nero,
68. Galba,
69. Otho,
69. Vitellius,
69-79. Vespasian.

PROCURATORS OF JUDÆA

(Subalterns to the Roman Legates or the Governors of Syria).

- C. E. 6. Coponius,
9. Marcus Ambivius,
13. Annius Rufus,
15. Valerius Gratus,
26. Pontius Pilate,
36. Marcellus (?),
37. Marullus (?),
[41. Agrippa I king],
44. Cuspius Fadus,
47. Tiberius Julius Alexander,
48. Cumanus,
52. Felix,
60. Festus,
62. Albinus,
64-66. Gessius Florus.

37. **Herod I king.**
35. *Aristobulus (III)*, brother of Mariamne, high-priest, killed by order of Herod.
31. Hyrcanus II executed.
- 30(about). **HILLEL** president of the Synhedrion; **SHAMMAI** deputy. Herod in favor with Augustus, the first Roman emperor.
29. *Mariamne executed.*
- 20(about). *Herod rebuilds the Temple.*
Asinai and Anilai found a small Jewish state in Nahardea.
6. Execution of Mariamne's sons, Alexander and Aristobulus.
4. Death of Herod. *Archelaus* possessor of Judæa and Samaria; *Herod Antipas* Tetrarch of Galilee and Peræa; (Herod) Philip II Tetrarch of Gaulanitis, Batanæa, Trachonitis, and Panias.
3. Revolt against Archelaus; the "War Period of Varus," governor of Syria. Leadership of *Judas the Galilean*, founder of the Zealots.
2. Archelaus recognized as Ethnarch by Augustus.

- C.E.
6. Archelaus deposed; Judæa a Roman province; Coponius *the first procurator*; Quirinius, governor of Syria, takes a census for purposes of taxation.
- 18(about). Izates and Helen of Adiabene embrace Judaism. Conversions to Judaism in Rome.
26. *Pontius Pilate* procurator.
John the Baptist.
- 30(about). JESUS OF NAZARETH. **Rise of Christianity.**
33. Philip's tetrarchy falls to Rome.
37. *Agrippa I*, favorite of Caligula, made king of Philip's tetrarchy.
38. The Jews of Alexandria persecuted by Flaccus.
40. PHILO JUDÆUS, ambassador to Caligula. The emperor's statue set up in the Temple.
Herod Antipas deposed; his tetrarchy added to King Agrippa I's territory.
41. Claudius restores the Alabarchate in Alexandria to *Alexander Lysimachus*, brother of Philo.
AGRIPPA I receives Judæa and Galilee, Archelaus' possessions, from Claudius, and is KING OF THE WHOLE OF PALESTINE.
GAMALIEL I THE ELDER, president of the Synhedrion.
43. Helen of Adiabene in Jerusalem.
44. Death of Agrippa I. *Herod II, prince of Chalcis, titular king of Judæa*.
Theudas, a false Messiah.
48. SAUL OF TARSUS, THE APOSTLE PAUL, converts the heathen to Christianity. Death of Herod II.
49. AGRIPPA II, prince of Chalcis, TITULAR KING OF JUDÆA. *The Zealots and the Sicarii* commit depredations.
52. Hostilities between Jews and the heathen at Cæsarea.
53. Agrippa II king of Philip's tetrarchy.
63. *Joshua ben Gamala*, high priest, establishes elementary schools in Judæa.
64. *Gessius Florus*, the last of the procurators.
66. The census taken by Cestus Gallus, governor of Syria, at Jerusalem; the *Passover of the Crushing*.
Renewed hostilities between the Jews and the heathen of Cæsarea.
REBELLION AGAINST GESSIUS FLORUS in Jerusalem; the Zealots under Eleazar ben Ananias.
End of the Roman garrison in Jerusalem.
Race hostilities between the Jews and the heathen in Judæa, Syria, and Alexandria.
Cestius Gallus besieges Jerusalem.
Cestius Gallus retires from Jerusalem; Judæa ruled by the Synhedrion, Simon II ben Gamaliel president.

C.E.

66. The prohibition of "*The Eighteen Things*" enacted by the school of Shammai in consequence of the continued hostilities between the Jews and the heathen.
War in Galilee; FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS governor of Galilee.
66. *John of Gischala* accuses Josephus of duplicity before the Synhedrion.
67. Gabara taken by Vespasian.
Fall of Jotapata. Josephus surrenders to the Romans.
 Fall of Gamala.
 The fall of Gischala completes the *conquest of Galilee* by the Romans.
 The Idumæans enter Jerusalem as the allies of the Zealots; civil war in Jerusalem; reign of terror under the Zealots; the Synhedrion ceases to exist.
68. Peræa taken by Vespasian.
Simon bar Giora enters Jerusalem, and renews the civil war.
69. Vespasian proclaimed emperor; he leaves Judæa.
 TITUS commander of the army in Judæa.
 Civil dissension continues in Jerusalem.
70. TITUS BEGINS THE SIEGE OF JERUSALEM.
 Fall of the outer wall of Jerusalem; Bezetha in the hands of the Romans.
 Fall of the Tower of Antonia.
 Famine in Jerusalem. Sacrifices cease to be brought in the Temple.
 BURNING OF THE TEMPLE. Titus in the Holy of Holies. Zion, the upper city, burnt by Titus. **Complete destruction of Jerusalem.**
 An academy founded in Jamnia by JOCHANAN BEN ZAKKAI.
71. The fortresses Herodium and Machærus taken by Bassus. Titus' triumph; execution of Simon bar Giora.
72. Masada taken by Silva; the last Zealots fall; JUDÆA COMPLETELY CONQUERED. Death of Agrippa II.
 The *Fiscus judæicus* instituted by Vespasian.

XIV. THE EPOCH OF THE MISHNA AND THE TANAITES.

(72-219 C. E.)

72. Rebellion of the fugitive Zealots in Egypt and Cyrene.
 The Onias Temple closed.
80. GAMALIEL II Patriarch, or president of the Synhedrion at Jamnia; his colleagues ELIEZER BEN HYRCANUS and JOSHUA BEN CHANANYA. Excommunication first used.

C.E.

- The daily prayers ("Eighteen Benedictions") first formulated.*
- The Minæan curse introduced into the prayers. Jewish Christians (Nazarenes, Ebionites), heathen Christians, and Gnostics.
93. JOSEPHUS completes his history of the Jews, **THE ANTIQUITIES**.
- 95(about). Death of Josephus.
115. The Jews of Babylonia, Palestine, Egypt, Cyprus, Cyrene, and Lybia rise against Trajan.
118. The Jews of Palestine rise against Trajan and Hadrian; "War of Lucius Quietus."
- Joshua ben Chananya president of the Synhedrion.
119. AKYLAS, proselyte, makes a Greek translation of the Scriptures.
130. AKIBA BEN JOSEPH president of the Synhedrion; collects the Halachoth (*Mishna of R. Akiba*).
133. **Rebellion of Bar-Cochba** against Hadrian; restoration of the Jewish State.
134. Magdala taken by Julius Severus.
135. FALL OF BETHAR; end of Bar-Cochba.
- Persecutions by Turnus Rufus; Jerusalem called *Ælia Capitolina*.
- Akiba ben Joseph dies a martyr; the ten martyrs; *Elisha ben Abuya* (Acher) informs against observing Jews.
138. Hadrian's decrees revoked by Antoninus Pius. The fugitive disciples of the Law return from Babylonia, and organize a Synhedrion at Usha.
140. *Simon III*, son of Gamaliel-II, president of the Synhedrion, assisted by MEIR, Judah ben Ilai, Nathan of Babylon, José ben Chalafta, and SIMON BEN YOCHAI.
161. Revolution in Palestine against Antoninus Pius. Verus Commodus, co-emperor with Marcus Aurelius, persecutes the Jews of Palestine.
165. JUDAH I, THE HOLY, RABBI, PRESIDENT OF THE SYN-HEDRION.
189. **Compilation of the Mishna** (*Mishna di Rabbi Judah*): Judah I and Nathan of Babylon the last of the Tanaites.
200. Severus prohibits heathens from becoming Jews.
210. Gamaliel III, son of Judah I, president of the Synhedrion.
- The apocryphal Mishnas (*Boraïthoth*) compiled.

XV. THE EPOCH OF THE TALMUD, THE AMORAIM, AND
THE SABORAIM.

C.E.

(219-550 C. E.)

219. ABBA AREKA (RAB) OPENS THE ACADEMY AT SORA;
MAR-SAMUEL, principal of the academy at Nahardea, declares the law of the land binding on the Jews.
225. *Judah II*, son of Gamaliel III, president of the Synhedrion, influences Alexander Severus to revive the privileges of the Jews, and mitigates the rigor of the Law.
Jochanan bar Napacha, *Simon ben Lakish*, and *Joshua ben Levi*, Palestinian Amoraim.
247. *Huna*, principal of the Sora academy.
JUDAH BEN EZEKIEL FOUNDS AN ACADEMY AT PUMBEDITHA.
259. Odenathus destroys Nahardea. *Sheshet* founds an academy at *Silhi*.
279. *Ami and Assi*, heads of the college of Tiberias.
280. *Judah III*, son of *Judah II*, Patriarch, collects a tax from foreign communities.
297. *Judah ben Ezekiel*, general *Resh Metibta* (principal of both Sora and Pumbeditha).
299. *Chasda* principal of the Sora academy; *Huna ben Chiya*, of the Pumbeditha academy.
309. *Rabba bar Nachmani*, principal of Pumbeditha; *Rabba bar Huna*, principal of Sora.
315. *Emperor Constantine* issues the first of his anti-Jewish decrees.
320. *The Council of Illiberis (Spain)* forbids intercourse between Jews and Christians.
325. The first Church Council at Nice completely severs Judaism and Christianity by making the celebration of Easter independent of the Jewish calendar.
327. Teachers of the Law banished from Palestine by Constantine.
330. *Joseph ben Chiya*, principal of the Pumbeditha academy, makes a Chaldaic translation of the Prophets.
333. *Abayi Nachmani*, principal of Pumbeditha.
338. *Raba bar Joseph bar Chama*, principal of the academy at *Machuza*.
339. *Constantius* forbids the marriage of a Jew with a Christian woman, and the circumcision of Christian and heathen slaves, under the penalty of death.
351. Religious persecutions in Palestine by the emperors Constantius and Gallus and the Roman general Ursicinus.

- C.E.
352. Nachman ben Isaac, principal of the Pumbeditha academy.
355. *Papa bar Chanan founds an academy at Nares.*
356. Chama of Nahardea, principal of the Pumbeditha academy.
359. HILLEL II, PATRIARCH, INTRODUCES A FINAL, FIXED CALENDAR.
361. Restoration of the Temple at Jerusalem under Julian the Apostate.
364. Valentinian I and Valens extend toleration to the Jews.
375. ASHI, THE REDACTOR OF THE BABYLONIAN TALMUD, restores the Sora academy. At about this time THE PALESTINIAN, OR JERUSALEM, TALMUD IS COMPLETED.
390. Amemar re-opens an academy at Nahardea.
393. Theodosius I confirms the exceptional position of the Jews in the Roman empire.
400. Moses, the false Messiah of Crete.
415. Gamaliel VI deposed by Theodosius II.
Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, drives the Jews from Alexandria.
Jews excluded from state offices in the Empire of the East under Theodosius II.
425. EXTINCTION OF THE PATRIARCHATE.
427. DEATH OF ASHI, who, in the latter half of his life, collected and arranged the explanations, deductions, and amplifications of the Mishna, included under the name **Talmud (Babylonian Talmud)**.
455. Persecution of the Babylonian Jews under Jezdijird III. *Mar bar Ashi continues the compilation of the Talmud.*
465. The Council of Vannes (Gaul) prohibits the clergy from taking part in Jewish banquets.
471. Persecution of the Babylonian Jews under Firuz (Pheroces). The Exilarch Huna Mari and others suffer martyrdom.
490. Babylonian Jews emigrate to India under Joseph Rabban, and found a little *Jewish state in Cranganor*.
499. Death of Rabina, the last of the Amoraim; COMPLETION OF THE TALMUD COLLECTION.
- 500(about). *Abu-Kariba, Himyarite king, adopts Judaism, and converts his army and his people.*
511. Mar-Zutra II, Prince of the Captivity (Exilarch), establishes an independent Jewish state in Babylonia under the Persian king Kobad.
517. *The Council of Epaone forbids Christians to take part in Jewish banquets.*
518. Persecution of the Jews by Kobad, king of Persia.
530. Death of Zorah Yussuf Dhu-Nowas, *last Jewish Himyarite king.*

C.E.

531. Giza in Sora and Semuna in Pumbeditha, the last Saboraim.
532. Justinian I decrees that *the testimony of Jews shall be valid only in Jewish cases.*
538. *The Council of Orleans forbids Jews to appear on the street at Eastertide.*
- 550(about). **Final redaction of the Babylonian Talmud.**

XVI. FROM THE COMPLETION OF THE TALMUD TO THE END OF THE GAONATE.

(550-1038 C. E.)

- Samuel ben Adiya (500-560), Jewish poet in Arabia.
553. Justinian I decrees that the Scriptural portions in the Synagogue liturgy be read in translation, and orders the omission of alleged anti-Trinitarian sentences from the liturgy.
581. Hormisdas IV, king of Persia, persecutes his Jewish subjects; the teachers of the Law flee from the Babylonian academies.
- Chilperic, Merovingian king, forces baptism on the Jews.
589. Reccared, Visigothic king, imposes irksome restraints upon the Jews, and *completely isolates them from Christians.*
- Bahram Tshubin, usurper of the Persian throne, friendly to the Jews; Pumbeditha re-opened by Chanan of Iskia.
590. Pope Gregory I discountenances the forced conversion of Jews.
612. Sisebut, Visigothic king, forces the Jews to accept baptism or to emigrate.
614. The Jews of Palestine join the Persians in a war against Emperor Heraclius.
624. The Benu-Kainukaa, a Jewish-Arabic tribe, driven from Arabia by Mahomet.
625. The Benu-Nadhir, a Jewish-Arabic tribe, driven from Arabia by Mahomet.
627. Extermination of the Benu-Kuraiza, a Jewish-Arabic tribe.
- Emperor Heraclius *forbids Jews to enter Jerusalem*, and in other ways harasses the Palestinian Jews.
629. Dagobert orders the Jews of the Frankish empire to accept baptism or to emigrate.
633. The Council of Toledo under Sisenand, Visigothic king, and Isidore of Seville, forces backsliding converts back into Christianity.
638. Chintila enacts that only professing Catholics shall remain in Visigothic Spain; Jews emigrate.

C.E.

640. Omar, the second Caliph, *banishes all Jews from holy Arabia*. The "*Covenant of Omar*" imposes restrictions upon Jews in the whole Mahometan world.
- 642(about). BOSTANAÏ, Exilarch, acknowledged by Omar.
654. Judaizing Christians of Toledo under Receswinth, Visigothic king, swear loyalty to the Catholic Church.
658. BEGINNING OF THE GAONATE; Mar-Isaac, head of the Sora academy, takes the title GAON.
670. Hunaï, Gaon of Sora, and Mar-Raba, principal of Pumbeditha, *reform the divorce laws*.
681. Judaizing Christians re-affirm their adherence to Christianity under Erwig, Visigothic king.
693. Egica, Visigothic king, *forbids Jews to hold real estate*.
- 700(about). RISE OF THE MASSORA AND OF NEO-HEBRAIC LITURGIC POETRY. José bar José Hayathom the first Poetan.
712. Jews open the gates of Toledo to Tarik, the Mahometan general.
719. Natronaï ben 'Nehemiah (Mar-Yanka), principal of Pumbeditha.
720. Serene, the Syrian Messiah.
Omar II, Ommiyyade Caliph of Damascus, re-enacts the "*Covenant of Omar*."
723. Persecution of the Jews of the Byzantine Empire under Leo the Isaurian.
- 745(about). ELEAZAR BEN KALIR (KALIRI), poetan.
The Chazars under Bulan accept Judaism.
749. Obaiah Abu-Isa ben Ishak, precursor of the Messiah in Ispahan.
759. *Jehuda the Blind*, Gaon of Sora, author of a Talmudic compendium, *Halachoth Ketuoth*.
761. Dudaï principal of Pumbeditha.
The Karaite schism led by Anan ben David.
787. Charlemagne removes the Kalonymos family from Lucca to Mayence to encourage Jewish learning in the Frankish Empire. He introduces a *Jewish oath*.
797. Isaac sent by Charlemagne on an embassy to Haroun Alrashid.
- 800(about). Judah Judghan, founder of a sect, introduces Mutazilist philosophy into Judaism.
Benjamin ben Moses of Nahavend, founder of the Maghariyites, spreads the Mutazilist philosophy among the Karaites.
807. Haroun Alrashid introduces THE JEW BADGE into the Abbasside Caliphate.
825. Contest for the Exilarchate between David ben Judah and Daniel.
Rise of Karaite sects: Akbarites, Tiflisites, and the followers of Moses of Baalbek.

C.E.

- 827(about). Eberard, *Magister Judæorum*, under Louis I the Pious, king of the Franks, protects the Jews against Agobard, bishop of Lyons.
842. The title GAON assumed also by the Pumbeditha principals; Paltai ben Abayi *the first Gaon of Pumbeditha*.
845. The Council of Meaux under Amolo, bishop of Lyons, enacts anti-Jewish decrees, renewing those of Constantine and Theodosius II.
853. The Abbasside Caliph Al-Mutavakkil *introduces Jew badges*, and re-enacts the "*Covenant of Omar*."
869. Mar-Amram ben Sheshna, Gaon of Sora, at the request of a Spanish community, arranges the *order of prayers* in use among European Jews.
872. Mar-Zemach I ben Paltai, Gaon of Pumbeditha, author of the *first Talmudic Dictionary*.
- 880(about). ELDAD HA-DANI.
881. *Nachshon ben Zadok*, Gaon of Sora, *discovers the key to the Jewish calendar*.
- 900(about). Simon of Cairo writes the *Halachoth Gedoloth*, a polemic against Karaism.
- JOSIPPON compiled.
- Isaac ben Israeli I Suleiman* (845-940), physician and philologist at Kairuan.
913. SAADIAH BEN JOSEPH (892-942) attacks Karaism.
917. Mar-Kohen-Zedek II ben Joseph, Gaon of Pumbeditha, tries to bring about the fall of the Exilarchate and the academy of Sora. Hostilities against Mar-Ukba.
921. *David ben Zaccai* made Exilarch.
928. *Saadia* installed as Gaon of Sora. His controversies with the Karaite Solomon ben Yerucham, and his *translation of the Scriptures into Arabic*.
930. Hostilities between Saadia and David ben Zaccai.
934. Saadia writes his religious-philosophical work EMUNOTH WE-DEOTH.
940. Death of David ben Zaccai, the last Exilarch of influence. END OF THE EXILARCHATE a few years later.
- 940(about). MOSES AND AARON BEN ASHER, Massorets.
942. Death of Saadia.
- 945(about). *Four scholars are sent from Sora to gather contributions for the academy*: Shemarya ben Elchanan settles in Cairo; CHUSHIEL, in Kairuan; Nathan ben Isaac Kohen, in Narbonne; and MOSES BEN CHANOKH, in CORDOVA.
- Abusahal Dunash ben Tamim (900-960), physician in Kairuan.
946. *Sabbatai Donnolo* (913-970), physician in Italy.
- CHASDAI BEN ISAAC IBN-SHAPRUT (915-970), diplomat under Abdul-Rahman III, Nagid of the Jews of the Cordova Caliphate, patron of Jewish learning.

C.E.

- 950(about). The Karaite controversialists Abulsari Sahal ben Mazliach Kohen and Jepheth Ibn-Ali Halevi.
Menachem ben Saruk (910-970) and *Dunash ben Labrat* (Adonim, 920-970), the first Hebrew grammarians.
 NEO-HEBRAIC POETRY FLOURISHES.
980. **SHERIRA** (920-1000), Gaon of Pumbeditha; his "LETTER" a chronicle of Jewish events from the conclusion of the Talmud to his time.
985. **Chanoch ben Moses** (940-1014) and **Joseph Ibn-Abitur**, Cordova Talmudists.
Jacob Ibn-Jau, prince of the Jews of the Cordova Caliphate.
990. **JEHUDA IBN-DAUD** (CHAYUJ), Hebrew grammarian.
998. **HAY** (969-1038), Gaon of Pumbeditha.
- 1000(about). **GERSHOM BEN JEHUDA** (960-1028), promoter of Talmud study at Mayence, INTERDICTS POLYGAMY.
Simon ben Isaac ben Abun poetan.
1002. **NATHAN BEN YECHIEL** COMPILES THE **ARUCH**, A TALMUDIC LEXICON.
1008. The Fatimide Caliph **Hakim** decrees a Jew badge, and persecutes the Jews in various ways.
1012. Jews driven from Mayence by Emperor **Henry II**.
1020. **ABULVALID MERVAN IBN-JANACH** (995-1050), Hebrew grammarian.
1027. **SAMUEL HALEVI IBN-NAGRELA** (993-1055), minister to King **Habus** of Granada, Nagid of the Jews, patron of Jewish learning, and Talmudic author.
1034. Death of **Samuel Chofni**, last of the *Sora Geonim*.
1038. The death of **HAÏ**, Gaon of Pumbeditha, marks the END OF THE GAONATE.

XVII. THE AGE OF GEBIROL, HALEVI, RASHI, AND MAIMONIDES.

(1038-1204 C. E.)

- 1038(about). **Chananel ben Chushiel** and **Nissim ben Jacob Ibn-Shahin** (1015-1055), Talmudists in Kairuan.
1045. **Solomon Ibn-Gebirol** (**Avicebron**, 1021-1070), poet and philosopher, author of the "Kether Malkuth" and the "Mekor Chayim."
- 1050(about). *Bachya Ibn-Pakuda*, philosopher, writes the "Guide to the Duties of the Heart."
1055. *Abu Hussain Joseph Ibn-Nagrela* (1031-1066), minister to **Badis** of Granada, Nagid of the Jews, and patron of Jewish learning.
1056. **ISAAC BEN JACOB ALFASSI** (1013-1103), Talmudist.
1066. Banishment of the Jews from Granada. First persecution of the Jews of Spain since its conquest by the Mahometans.

C.E.

1069. Isaac ben Baruch Ibn-Albalia (1035-1094), astronomer to Al-Mutamid in Cordova, Nassi of the Jews, Talmudist.
1070. **Rashi** (Solomon Yizchaki, 1040-1105), exegete and Talmudist.
1078. Pope Gregory VII (Hildebrand) promulgates the canonical law against Jews' holding offices in Christendom.
1095. Emperor Henry IV issues a decree against the forcible baptism of Jews.
1096. THE FIRST CRUSADE: Suffering of the Jews of Rouen, Treves, Speyer, Worms, Cologne, Ratisbon, Prague, etc.
1099. The Jews of Jerusalem burnt in a synagogue by the crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon.
1100. Abraham ben Chiya Albargeloni (1065-1136), astronomer.
1110. **Moses Ibn-Ezra** (1070-1139), liturgical and erotic poet. Joseph ben Meïr Ibn-Migash Halevi (1077-1141), Talmudist.
1120. **Jehuda ben Samuel Halevi** (1086-1142), poet and philosopher, author of the Zion songs and of the Chozari.
1141. Jehuda Halevi leaves Spain for Palestine.
THE TOSSAFISTS: the family of Rashi, especially his grandsons JACOB TAM (1100-1171), and Samuel ben Meïr (Rashbam, 1100-1160).
1146. *Beginning of the Almohade persecution in northern Africa and southern Spain. Jews flee, or pretend to accept Islam.*
1147. THE SECOND CRUSADE. Pope Eugenius III absolves crusaders from the payment of interest on debts owing to Jews.
The crusaders attack the Jews of the Rhine country, South Germany, and France.
In consequence of their protection by Emperor Conrad III, the Jews are considered *servi cameræ*.
1149. Jehuda Ibn-Ezra, of Toledo, Nassi, steward of the palace under Alfonso VII Raimundez. He persecutes the Karaites.
- 1150(about). ABRAHAM BEN MEÏR IBN-EZRA (1088-1167), poet, exegete, philosopher.
- 1160(about). *Jacob Tam calls the first rabbinical synod.*
Abraham Ibn-Daïd Halevi (1110-1180), philosopher and historian.
The Exilarchate revived by Mahomet Almuktafi. Solomon (Chasdaï) Exilarch.

C.E.

- 1160(about). *David Alroi* pretends to be divinely appointed to lead the Jews of the Bagdad Caliphate to Jerusalem.
- 1164(about). *Moses ben Maimun* (Rambam, Maimonides, 1135-1204), philosopher, writes his "Letter of Consolation."
1165. *Benjamin of Tudela* begins his travels in the East.
Serachya Halevi Gerundi (1125-1186), Talmudist.
1168. *Maimonides finishes his Arabic commentary on the Mishna.*
- 1170(about). *Meshullam ben Jacob*, Provençal patron of Jewish learning.
Judah ben Saul Ibn-Tibbon (1120-1190), physician and translator.
DAVID KIMCHI, grammarian and exegete.
Abraham ben David of Posquières (Rabed II, 1125-1198), Talmudist, Maimonides' opponent.
- 1170(about). *Jonathan Cohen* of Lünel, Talmudist.
Jacob ben Meshullam, first promoter of THE KABBALA.
1171. The Jews of Blois burnt ON THE CHARGE OF HAVING USED HUMAN BLOOD IN THE PASSOVER. The blood accusation, or charge of ritual murder, preferred for the first time.
Death of *Jacob Tam*.
Isaac ben Samuel (Ri) of Dampierre, Tossafist.
1172. Persecution of the Jews of Yemen. Messianic excitement.
- 1175(about). *Petachya* of Ratisbon, traveler.
Samuel ben Ali Halevi, Gaon of Bagdad, opponent of Maimonides.
1177. *Maimonides rabbi of Cairo.*
1179. The Third Lateran Council passes decrees protecting the religious liberty of the Jews.
1180. *Maimonides finishes his MISHNE TORAH, or YAD HA-CHAZAKA.*
1181. *Philip II Augustus of France banishes the Jews from his hereditary province.*
- 1187, *Saladin permits Jews to enter Jerusalem.*
1189. *Attack on the Jews of London* at Richard I's coronation.
The excitement spreads to Lynn, Norwich, Stamford, York, and Bury St. Edmund's.
- 1190(about). *Maimonides issues the "Guide of the Perplexed,"* dedicating it to *Joseph Ibn-Aknin*.
Abraham Ibn-Alfachar (1160-1223), diplomat under *Alfonso VIII* of Castile.
Ephraim ben Jacob of Bonn (1132-1200), liturgical poet and author of a martyrology.
Massacre of the Jews of Germany from the Rhine to Vienna under Emperor *Henry VI*.
Samuel Ibn-Tibbon (1160-1239), translator.

C.E.

- 1190(about). Süsskind of Trimberg, Jewish minnesinger.
 Judah Sir Leon ben Isaac, the Pious (1166-1224), Tossafist, author of the "*Book of the Pious*."
 Samson ben Abraham of Sens, Tossafist.
 Isaac the Younger (Rizba), Tossafist; Jacob of Orleans, Tossafist.
1197. *Hillali*, the oldest Hebrew copy of the Bible in Spain, taken by the Almohades.
Sheshet Benveniste (1131-1210), philosopher, physician, Talmudist, diplomat, and poet.
1198. The Jews of France forbidden to move from province to province.
1204. DEATH OF MAIMONIDES.

XVIII. FROM THE DEATH OF MAIMONIDES TO THE EXPULSION FROM SPAIN.

(1204-1492 C. E.)

1209. The Council of Avignon issues restrictive measures against the Jews.
- 1210(about). Isaac the Blind, founder of the **Kabbala**. Disciples: Azriel and Ezra.
 JEHUDA ALCHARISI, poet.
1210. The Jews of England imprisoned by King John.
1211. *French and English rabbis emigrate to Palestine*.
1212. The Jews of Toledo killed by crusaders under the Cistercian monk Arnold. *First persecution of Jews in Castile*.
1215. THE FOURTH LATERAN COUNCIL under the pope INNOCENT III, among many anti-Jewish measures, decrees the Jew badge.
1222. The Council of Oxford imposes restrictions on the English Jews.
1223. The rabbinical synod of Mayence regulates the payment of the Jew taxes.
1227. The Council of Narbonne re-enacts the anti-Jewish decrees of the Fourth Lateran Council.
1229. Pope Gregory IX antagonizes the Jews.
1232. The Jews of Hungary excluded from state offices.
Meir ben Todros Halevi Abulafia (1180-1244) attacks Maimonides' doctrine of the immortality of the soul.
1233. Solomon ben Abraham of Montpellier, Jonah ben Abraham Gerundi, and David ben Saul ally themselves with the Dominicans, who BURN MAIMONIDES' WORKS IN MONTPELLIER AND PARIS.
1235. *Abraham Maimuni* (1185-1254), physician and philosopher.

C.E.

1235. MOSES BEN NACHMAN (Ramban, 1195-1270), Talmudist, exegete, Kabbalist, anti-Maimunist.
Jacob ben Abba Mari ben Simon (Anatoli), Jewish scholar at the court of Frederick II.
BERACHYA BEN NATRONAI NAKDAN (Crispia), fabulist and punctuator.
1235. Gregory IX confirms the *Constitutio Judæorum* of Innocent III.
1236. Crusaders attack the Jewish communities of Anjou, Poitou, etc.
1239. On the charges of the apostate Nicholas-Donin, Gregory IX orders the Dominicans and Franciscans to examine the Talmud, and burn it, if necessary.
1240. *Disputation before Louis IX* of France between Nicholas-Donin and the Jews, represented by Yechiel of Paris, MOSES OF COUCY, Talmudist and itinerant preacher, and two others.
1240. A Jewish Parliament assembled by Henry III.
1242. THE TALMUD BURNT AT PARIS.
1244. Archduke Frederick I the Valiant, of Austria, grants privileges to the Jews.
1246. The Council of Béziers forbids Jews to practice medicine.
1247. Pope Innocent IV issues a bull disproving the blood accusation against the Jews.
1254. The Jews expelled from his dominions by Louis IX of France. End of the Tossafists.
1257. Alfonso X, the Wise, of Castile, compiles a code, containing a section of anti-Jewish laws.
1263. MOSES BEN NACHMAN opposes Pablo Christiani AT THE DISPUTATION OF BARCELONA.
1264. The Jews of London attacked under Henry III.
1267. The Council of Vienna re-enacts the anti-Jewish decrees of the Fourth Lateran Council.
- 1271(about). Pope Gregory X issues a bull deprecating the forced baptism of Jews.
1278. The Jews of England imprisoned on the charge of counterfeiting coin.
1279. The Council of Buda enacts anti-Jewish measures.
SOLOMON BEN ADRET (Rashba, 1245-1310), Talmudist.
David Maimuni (1233-1300), grandson of Maimonides.
1283. Beginning of the massacres of the Jews of Germany on the blood accusation.
Moses ben Chasdaï Taku (1250-1290), anti-Maimunist.
1286. MEIR BEN BARUCH OF ROTHENBURG (1220-1293), chief rabbi of Germany, imprisoned when about to emigrate.
1288. Saad Addaula, minister of finance of the Persian empire under Argun.

C.E.

1289. *Maimonides' works burnt at Accho.* Solomon Petit, anti-Maimunist and Kabbalist; Hillel ben Samuel of Verona (1220-1295), Talmudist and Maimunist.
1290. THE JEWS BANISHED FROM ENGLAND.
1291. The Jews of Accho imprisoned or executed by the Sultan of Egypt.
- 1295(about). Publication of the Zohar by Moses de Leon; Kabbalistic studies flourish.
1298. Persecution of the Jews in Germany instigated by *Rindfleisch*; Mordecai ben Hillel a martyr.
1305. THE BAN AGAINST THE STUDY OF SCIENCE pronounced by Abba-Mari ben Moses; authorized by SOLOMON BEN ADRET; urged by ASHER BEN YECHIEL (Asheri); opposed by the Tibbonides led by *Jacob ben Machir* (Profatius) and the poet *Yedaya Penini Bedaresi*.
1306. *The first expulsion of the Jews from France under Philip IV the Fair.*
1310. *Asheri compiles his Talmudic code.*
1313. The Council of Zamora renews the canonical laws hostile to the Jews.
1315. Louis X of France recalls the Jews.
1320. The *Pastoureaux* persecutions in France (Gesereth ha-Roim).
1321. The *Leper* persecution in France (Gesereth Mezoraim). *The second expulsion of the Jews from France.*
1328. Persecution of the Jews of Navarre.
1334. *Casimir III the Great of Poland issues laws friendly to the Jews.*
1336. Disputation at Valladolid between the Jews and the apostate Abner-Alfonso. Alfonso XI of Castile forbids the use of *alleged blasphemous expressions in the Hebrew prayers.*
- Persecution of the Jews in Germany by the *Armleder*.
1337. Joseph of Ecija and Samuel Ibn-Wakar favorites of Alfonso XI of Castile. Gonzalo Martinez plans the destruction of the Jews of Castile.
1340. JACOB BEN ASHERI (Baal ha-Turim, 1280-1340) compiles his Talmudic code.
- Nissim Gerundi ben Reuben (1340-1380), rabbi of Barcelona.
1342. LEVI BEN GERSON (Gersonides, Maestro Leon de Bagnols, 1288-1345), physician and philosopher.
1348. Persecution of the Jews in Europe on account of the **Black Death**. Pope Clement VI issues two bulls protecting the Jews.
1350. *Moses ben Joshua Narboni* (Maestro Vidal, 1300-1362), philosopher.

- C.E.
1350. Aaron II ben Elia Nicomedi (1300-1369), Karaite philosopher.
Santob de Carrion (1300-1350), Jewish-Spanish troubadour.
 Samuel Abulafia, minister to Pedro the Cruel of Castile.
1351. The cortes of Valladolid ask the abolition of the judicial autonomy of Spanish-Jewish communities.
1355. The "Golden Bull" by Emperor Charles IV confers the privilege of holding Jews on the Electors.
1357. Completion of the synagogue at Toledo built by Samuel Abulafia.
1360. Samuel Abulafia dies under torture on the charge of peculation.
 Participation of the Jews of Castile in the civil war (1360-1369) between Pedro the Cruel and Henry de Trastamare, chiefly on the side of the former.
 Manessier de Vesoul obtains from King John a decree permitting Jews to dwell in France.
- 1370(about). Meïr ben Baruch Halevi of Vienna introduces the conferring of authorization for the exercise of rabbinical functions (*Morenu*). He and his disciples, principally *Isaac of Tyrnau*, compile the customs (*Minhagim*) of the communities.
1371. The Jews of Castile under Henry II compelled to wear badges and give up Spanish names.
1375. Disputation at Avila between the apostate John of Valladolid and Moses Cohen de Tordesillas.
1376. Disputation at Pampeluna between John of Valladolid and Shem-Tob ben Shaprut.
 Samuel Abrabanel at court under Henry II of Castile.
 Chayim ben Gallipapa (1310-1380), innovator; Menachem ben Aaron ben Zerach (1310-1385), rabbinical author; Isaac ben Sheshet Barfat (*Ribash*, 1310-1409), Talmudist; CHASDAÏ BEN ABRAHAM CRESCAS (1340-1410), philosopher.
1379. Joseph Pichon, receiver-general of taxes in Seville, murdered, probably at the instigation of Jews, against whom the fury of the populace is turned.
1380. Juan I restricts the judicial autonomy of the Castilian Jewish communities.
1381. A synod at Mayence regulates the rabbinical marriage laws (*Tekanoth Shum*).
1385. Juan I of Castile revives the canonical restrictions against the Jews.
1389. The charge of host desecration leads to the massacre of the Jews of Prague.

C.E.

1391. Ferdinand Martinez incites the mob against the Jews of Seville. THE MASSACRE AND PLUNDER OF THE JEWS SPREADS FROM CASTILE TO ARAGON, MAJORCA, AND OTHER PARTS OF SPAIN. Many Jews converted to Christianity: **Marranos**. Solomon Levi of Burgos (Paul de Santa Maria, 1350-1435), begins his machinations against Judaism.
1392. Joao I of Portugal forbids force in the conversion of Jews.
1394. *Third and last expulsion of the Jews from France, under Charles VI.*
- 1396(about). Writings in defence of Judaism by Joshua ben Joseph Ibn-Vives Allorqui (Geronimo de Santa Fé), Chasdaï Crescas, and *Profiat Duran*.
1399. Persecution of the Jews of Prague at the instigation of the apostate Pessach; Lipmann of Mühlhausen among the sufferers.
1408. *Alfonso X's anti-Jewish laws revived under Juan II of Castile.*
Don Meïr Alguades, rabbi and physician, executed on the charge of host desecration.
Kabbalistic studies flourish in Spain.
1408. Simon Duran (1361-1444), rabbi of Algiers.
1410. *Chasdaï Crescas publishes his religio-philosophic work.*
1412. Juan II issues an edict of twenty-four articles designed to reduce the social prestige of the Jews. Vincent Ferrer preaches Christianity in the synagogues, and inflames the populace against the Jews. **SECOND GENERAL MASSACRE OF JEWS IN ALL THE SPANISH PROVINCES.** Numerous Jews submit to baptism.
1413. *Religious disputation at Tortosa arranged by Pope Benedict XIII between Geronimo de Santa Fé (Joshua Lorqui), and Vidal ben Benveniste Ibn-Labi and Joseph Albo.* Many Jews submit to baptism.
1415. Benedict XIII forbids the study of the Talmud, and *ordains the Jew badge and Christian sermons for Jews.*
1419. Martin V issues a bull deprecating the forced conversion of Jews.
1420. Persecution of the Jews of Austria.
1421. *Jacob ben Moses Mölin Halevi (Maharil, 1365-1427), compiler of the German synagogue liturgy and melodies.*
1426. The Jews of Cologne banished.
1428. JOSEPH ALBO (1380-1444) publishes his philosophical work **IKKARIM**.
1431. The Jews of South Germany persecuted on account of the blood accusation.

- C.E.
1431. Menachem of Merseburg (Meil Zedek) regulates divorce proceedings.
1432. A synod at Avila under Abraham Benveniste Senior provides for an *educational system for Jewish Spain* (the law of Avila).
Moses ben Isaac (Gajo) da Rieti (1388-1451), Italian Jewish poet and physician.
1434. The COUNCIL OF BASLE renews old and devises new canonical restrictions against Jews.
Annihilation of the Jews of Majorca.
1441. The Jews expelled from Augsburg.
1442. Eugenius IV issues a bull enforcing all the old canonical restrictions against the Jews of Leon and Castile.
1445. *The first Hebrew concordance* by Isaac ben Kalonymos Nathan.
1447. Nicholas V makes Eugenius IV's bull applicable to Italian Jews.
Casimir IV of Poland grants unusual privileges to Jews.
1450. The Jews of Bavaria persecuted.
1451. Nicholas de Cusa enforces the wearing of Jew badges in Germany.
Pope Nicholas V authorizes the appointment of inquisitors for Marranos.
1453. The persecution of the Jews of Germany, Silesia, and Poland at the instigation of John of Capistrano.
The Jews favored in Turkey. Moses Kapsali chief rabbi.
1454. The privileges of the Polish Jews revoked.
1460. Alfonso de Spina publishes an attack upon Judaism.
1468. The Jews of Sepulveda charged with the blood accusation.
1470. The Marranos of Valladolid attacked.
1472. The Marranos of Cordova attacked.
1474. The Marranos of Segovia attacked.
1475. Bernardinus of Feltre preaches against the Jews in Italy.
The Jews charged with the murder of *Simon of Trent* for ritual purposes; a persecution of the Jews of Ratisbon follows.
- 1480(about). *Pico di Mirandola* the first Christian scholar to devote himself to Hebrew literature.
1480. The Inquisition against the Marranos established in Seville and at other places in Castile.
1482. Pope Sixtus IV denounces the cruelties of the Spanish Inquisition.
1482. THE INQUISITION AGAINST MARRANOS ESTABLISHED IN ARAGON, THOMAS DE TORQUEMADA CHIEF INQUISITOR. *Elias del Medigo* (1463-1498), scholar.

C.E.

1483. TORQUEMADA MADE INQUISITOR-GENERAL OF SPAIN.
 1484. ISAAC BEN JEHUDA ABRABANEL (1437-1509), minister of finance to Ferdinand and Isabella.
 1492. Expulsion of the Jews from Spain.

XIX. FROM THE EXPULSION FROM SPAIN TO THE PERSECUTION IN POLAND.

(1492-1648 C. E.)

1493. *Most Spanish Jews leave Portugal; all remaining behind are sold as slaves.*
 Simon Duran II (1439-1570), rabbi of Algiers.
 1494. ISAAC ABRABANEL, minister of finance to two kings of Naples.
 1496. Manoel of Portugal orders the Jews to accept baptism or leave the country.
 1497. Manoel seizes Jewish children and has them baptized; many Jews accept baptism; all others banished from Portugal.
 1498. THE EXILES SETTLED IN NAVARRE BANISHED.
 1499. The Jews of Nuremberg banished.
 1502. Judah Leon Abrabanel (Medigo, 1470-1530) writes his "Dialogues of Love."
Asher Lämmlein proclaims himself the forerunner of the Messiah.
 1503(about). Abraham Farissol (1451-1525), scholar at the court of Ferrara.
Gershon Cohen Soncinus establishes a Hebrew printing office in Prague.
 Jacob Polak (1460-1530), the alleged originator of the PILPUL METHOD OF TALMUD STUDY.
 1504. Abraham Zacuto finishes his chronicle, "Sefer Yochasin."
 1506. Massacre of Marranos in Lisbon.
 1507. Beginning of the feud between JOHN REUCHLIN and the Humanists on the one side and, on the other, PFEFFERKORN, the tool of the Dominicans led by Hoogstraten, Victor von Karben, Arnold von Tongern, Ortuinus Gratius, and the theological faculties of various universities. The Talmud and the Jews attacked and defended before Maximilian I, Popes Alexander VI and Leo X. The last publication by Pfefferkorn in 1521, near the beginning of Luther's Reformation.
 1507(about). Obadiah Sforno, Jacob Mantin, Abraham de Balmes, and ELIAS LEVITA (1468-1549), Hebrew grammarians, teachers of Hebrew to Christians. Introduction of Hebrew studies into German and French universities through the efforts of Egidio de Viterbo, Reuchlin, and Augustin Justiniani.

C.E.

- 1514(about). *Obadyah di Bertinoro* (1470-1520), Talmudist and preacher, improves Jerusalem.
1516. VENICE SETS APART A SPECIAL QUARTER FOR A GHETTO.
- 1517(about). *David Ibn-Abi Zimra* (1470-1573) abolishes the *Seleucidæan era* for the Egyptian Jews.
- 1518(about). *Samuel Abrabanel* (1473-1550) employed as financier by the viceroy of Naples; *Benvenida Abrabanela*.
- 1519(about). *Joseph ben Gershon Loans* (Joslin of Rosheim, 1478-1554), representative and protector of the German Jews.
- 1520(about). *Elias Mizrachi* (1455-1527), chief rabbi of Turkey.
- 1523(about). *Elias Kapsali* (1490-1555), historian.
1524. The Jews of Cairo threatened with destruction by Achmed Shaitan, viceroy of Egypt.
 João III of Portugal employs Henrique Nunes (Firme-Fé) as a spy upon the Marranos.
 David Reubeni in Rome under the protection of Pope Clement VII.
1529. SOLOMON MOLCHO (Diogo Pires, 1501-1532) begins his Messianic agitation.
- 1530(about). Portuguese Marranos burnt by order of the Bishop of Ceuta.
1531. CLEMENT VII ISSUES A BULL ESTABLISHING THE PORTUGUESE INQUISITION FOR MARRANOS.
1532. Marranos forbidden to leave Portugal.
 Molcho burnt by Emperor Charles V at Mantua.
 Clement VII stops the proceedings of the Portuguese Inquisition at the instance of Marranos.
1535. Eighteen hundred Marranos liberated from the Portuguese Inquisition in obedience to a bull of Paul III.
- 1535(about). *Moses Hamon* (1490-1565), physician to Sultan Selim I.
1536. Paul III sanctions the Portuguese Inquisition.
1538. The ordination of rabbis (*Semicha*) re-introduced by *Jacob Berab*.
1541. Most of the Jews leave Naples, where they are threatened with social degradation.
1542. The Jews of Prague banished.
 Luther attacks the Jews.
1548. Portuguese Marranos again liberated on the interference of Paul III.
1550. The Jews banished from Genoa.
1552. *Samuel Usque* finishes his "Consolations for the Sorrows of Israel."
1553. The Talmud confiscated under Julius III in Italy.
1554. *Joseph Karo* (1488-1575), Kabbalist and Talmudist, finishes his code, the *Shulchan Aruch*.
1555. Paul IV issues a severe bull against the Jews.
 The Marranos of Ancona imprisoned and tried by the Inquisition.

C.E.

1555. *Amatus Lusitanus* (1511-1568), physician.
1556. Sultan Solyman demands from Paul IV the release of Turkish Marranos; *Donna Gracia Mendesia* (1510-1568).
1559. The Talmud burnt at Cremona; prayer books burnt in Vienna.
- 1560(about). JOSEPH BEN JOSHUA COHEN (1496-1575), historian, writes his "Annals."
JOSEPH IBN-VERGA completes the martyrology "Shebet Jehuda," begun by his grandfather and father.
1561. The Jews of Prague banished.
1564. *Pius IV* permits the publication of the Talmud without its name, and after having been submitted to censorship.
1566. *Pius V* enforces all the canonical restrictions against the Jews.
Joseph Nassi (d. 1579) made Duke of Naxos by Sultan *Selim II*.
1568. ISAAC LURYA LEVI (1534-1572), Kabbalist, pretends to be the Messiah of Joseph.
CHAYIM VITAL CALABRESE (1543-1620), Kabbalist, associate of Lurya.
1569. All the Jews in the Papal States except those of Rome and Ancona expelled.
1570. AZARYA BEN MOSES DE' ROSSI (1514-1578), scholar.
- 1570(about). *Solomon Lurya* (1510-1573) and MOSES BEN ISRAEL ISSERLES (1520-1572), author of the "MAPPA," the continuation of the *Shulchan Aruch*, Polish Talmudists.
1574. Solomon ben Nathan Ashkenazi negotiates peace between Venice and Turkey.
1576. Stephen Bathori allows the Jews of Poland to carry on trade without restrictions.
1579. Gracia Nassi establishes a Hebrew printing press in Turkey. Esther Kiera, Turkish court-Jewess, publishes Hebrew books.
1581. Gregory XIII forbids the employment of Jewish physicians, re-ordains the confiscation of Hebrew books, and re-introduces the compulsory Christian sermon for Jews.
1586. Sixtus V permits Jews in the Papal States and the printing of the Talmud.
David de Pomis (1525-1588), physician.
- 1586(about). The Jews of Poland establish the SYNOD OF THE FOUR COUNTRIES; Mordecai Jafa probably its first president.
1587. *Gedalya Ibn-Yachya* (1515-1587), historian, has his work printed.

- C.E.
1592. DAVID GANS (1541-1613) publishes his history.
1593. Isaac ben Abraham Troki (1533-1594), Karaite, publishes his "CHISUK EMUNAH."
Clement VIII expels the Jews from all the Papal States except Rome and Ancona.
THE FIRST MARRANO SETTLEMENT MADE IN HOLLAND AT AMSTERDAM under Jacob Tirado.
1597. The Jews expelled from various Italian principalities; Ferrara ceases to harbor Marranos.
1604. Clement VIII issues a bull of absolution for imprisoned Portuguese Marranos.
1612. *Portuguese Jews granted right of residence in Hamburg.*
1614. Vincent Fettmilch's attack upon the Jews of Frankfort.
1615. The Jews of Worms banished.
1616. Jews re-admitted into Frankfort and Worms.
1617. *Lipmann Heller (1579-1654) completes his "Tossafoth Yomtov."*
1619. Permission accorded the Jews of Amsterdam to profess their religion.
- 1621(about). *Sara Copia Sullam (1600-1641), poetess.*
1623. *Excommunication of Uriel da Costa (1590-1640).*
1630. Suffering of the Jews during the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648).
- 1639(about).A *Talmud Torah* opened in Amsterdam. Saul Levi Morteira, Isaac Aboab de Fonseca, and MANASSEH BEN ISRAEL, rabbis of Amsterdam.
- 1641(about).LEO BEN ISAAC MODENA (1571-1649); Joseph Solomon Delmedigo (1591-1655); and Simone Luzzatto (1590-1663), scholars not wholly in accord with the Judaism of their time.
1646. The Jews in Brazil side with the Dutch in their war with the Portuguese.
1648. Beginning of the COSSACK PERSECUTIONS OF THE JEWS IN POLAND UNDER CHMIELNICKI.

XX. FROM THE PERSECUTION IN POLAND TO THE PRESENT TIME.

(1648-1873 C. E.)

- 1649(about).Christian scholars in Holland devote themselves to Hebrew literature.
1655. MANASSEH BEN ISRAEL goes to London to obtain from Cromwell THE RE-ADMISSION OF THE JEWS INTO ENGLAND.
1657. Cromwell permits Sephardic Jews settled in London to open a burial ground.
1665. Sabbatai Zevi (1626-1676) publicly accepted as the Messiah; his followers and opponents.

C.E.

1670.

BARUCH SPINOZA (1632-1677) publishes his "Theologico-Political Treatise"; contemporary Marrano poets and authors in Amsterdam.

The Jews banished from Vienna by Emperor Leopold I. The Jews permitted to settle in the Mark Brandenburg by Elector John George.

1678(about). Richard Simon, Father of the Oratory, makes Rabbini-cal literature known to Christians.

1679. Mordecai of Eisenstadt renews the Sabbatian craze.

1686(about). Jacob Querido represents himself as the successor of Sabbataï Zevi.

1690(about). Swedish scholars study the history of the Karaites.

1695(about). Berachya represents himself as the successor of Sab-bataï Zevi; his sect, the *Donmäh*.

1698. William Surenhuysius translates the Mishna into Latin.

1700. John Andrew Eisenmenger attempts the publication of his "*Judaism Unmasked*."

1707. Jacob Basnage publishes his "History of the Jewish Religion."

1713. Nehemiah Chiya Chayon (1650-1726), Sabbatian, causes a quarrel in the Amsterdam community; Solomon Ayllon and *Chacham Zevi* (Zevi ben Jacob Ashkenazi, 1656-1678).

1743. MOSES CHAYIM LUZZATTO (1707-1747), poet and Kabbal-ist, publishes his drama *La-Yesharim Tehilla*.

1745. The Jews of Prague placed under severe restrictions by Maria Theresa.

1750(about). Chassidism founded by ISRAEL BAALSHAM (1698-1759) and BEER OF MIZRICZ (1700-1772); ELIJAH WILNA GAON (1720-1797), its antagonist.

1751. Contest between JONATHAN EIBESCHÜTZ (1690-1764) and JACOB EMDEN ASHKENAZI (1698-1776).

1755. Moses Mendelssohn (1728-1786) publishes his first work.

1759(about). Jacob Frank, Sabbatian leader, founder of the Frankist sect.

1762. Isaac Pinto publishes his "Reflections" in answer to Voltaire's defamation of Judaism.

1778. Mendelssohn publishes the first part of his *Pentateuch* translation.

1779. Lessing publishes his "*Nathan the Wise*."

1781. Christian William Dohm (1751-1820) publishes his work "Upon the Civil Amelioration of the Condition of the Jews."

JOSEPH II of Austria abolishes the Jewish poll-tax, and grants civil liberties to the Jews.

1783. Mendelssohn publishes "*Jerusalem, or upon Ecclesiastical Power and Judaism*."

C.E.

1783. *Ha-Meassef* founded by Mendelssohn's followers (*Measfm*).
1787. Mirabeau publishes his work "Upon Mendelssohn and the Political Reform of the Jews."
1788. The poll-tax removed from the Jews of Prussia.
1789. Abbé Grégoire publishes his "Proposals in Favor of the Jews."
1790. The French National Assembly grants citizenship to the Sephardic Jews.
1791. The French National Assembly grants full civil rights to the Jews.
1796. The Batavian National Assembly decrees citizenship for the Jews.
1803. Israel Jacobson and Wolff Breidenbach agitate the abolition of the poll-tax for Jews.
1804. Alexander I of Russia exempts certain classes of Jews from the exceptional laws.
1806. NAPOLEON I SUMMONS THE ASSEMBLY OF JEWISH NOTABLES; Abraham Furtado, president. Twelve Questions propounded to the Assembly.
1807. THE GREAT SYNHEDRION CONVENED BY NAPOLEON; Joseph David Sinzheim president.
1808. The Jews of Westphalia and of Baden emancipated.
1811. The Jews of Hamburg emancipated.
1812. The Jews of Mecklenburg and Prussia emancipated.
- 1818(about). Consecration of the Temple of the HAMBURG REFORM UNION, Gotthold Salomon, preacher.
1819. The beginning of the "Hep, hep!" persecutions. Formation of the Society for the Culture and Science of the Jews; Zunz, Gans, and Möser.
1821. Chacham Bernays opposes the Reform Temple Union in Hamburg.
1822. Isaac Marcus Jost (1793-1860) begins to publish his history of the Jews.
1825. Isaac Noah Mannheimer (1793-1864), rabbi in Vienna, champion of the moderate party.
1831. Louis Philippe ratifies the law for the complete emancipation of the French Jews.
Gabriel Riesser (1806-1860), champion of the emancipation of the German Jews.
Solomon Ludwig Steinheim (1790-1866), Jewish religious philosopher.
Nachman Cohen Krochmal (1785-1840), Solomon Jehuda Rapoport (1790-1867), Samuel David Luzzatto (1800-1865), Isaac Erter (1792-1851), scholars, regenerators of Jewish science and Hebrew style.
1832. LEOPOLD ZUNZ (1794-1886) publishes his first epoch-making work.

C.E.

1833. The *Kerem Chemed*, a Hebrew journal for Jewish science, established.
1835. *Abraham Geiger* (1810-1876), scholar and preacher.
1836. Franz Delitzsch publishes his "*History of Neo-Hebraic Poetry*."
1839. Sultan Abdul Meg'id grants citizenship to Turkish Jews.
1840. THE DAMASCUS BLOOD ACCUSATION; *Moses Montefiore* (1784-1885); *Adolf Crémieux* (1796-1880); *Solomon Munk* (1802-1867).
1842. The "Society of the Friends of Reform" founded in Frankfort.
1844. The first Rabbinical Conference at Brunswick; Samuel Holdheim (1806-1860).
1845. The REFORM ASSOCIATION formed in Berlin.
The second Rabbinical Conference at Frankfort; *Zachariah Frankel* (1801-1875).
Michael Sachs (1808-1864) publishes his "Religious Poetry of the Jews of Spain."
1848. The emancipation of the Jews in the German states.
1854. The Breslau Jewish Theological Seminary founded.
1858. The oath "on the true faith of a Christian" abolished in England; Jewish disabilities removed.
The Mortara abduction case.
1860. The ALLIANCE ISRAËLITE UNIVERSELLE founded.
1871. The Anglo-Jewish Association founded.
1873. The Union of American Hebrew Congregations established.

THE KINGS OF JUDAH AND ISRAEL.

(1067-586 B. C. E.)

SAUL 1067

DAVID 1055

SOLOMON 1015

| <i>Judah.</i> | | <i>Israel.</i> | | <i>Judah.</i> | | <i>Israel.</i> |
|----------------------|-------|----------------|--|---------------|-------|----------------------|
| REHOBOAM | —977— | JEROBOAM I | | UZZIAH | —805 | |
| ABIJAM | —960 | | | | 769— | ZECHARIAH |
| ASA | —957 | | | | 768— | SHALLUM |
| | 955— | NADAB | | | 768— | MENAHEN |
| | 954— | BAASHA | | | 757— | PEKAHIAH |
| | 938— | ELAH | | | 755— | PEKAH |
| | 932— | OMRI-TIBNI | | JOTHAM | —754— | |
| | 928— | OMRI | | AHAZ | —739 | |
| | 922— | AHAB | | | 736— | PERIOD OF ANARCHY |
| JEHOSHAPHAT | —918 | | | | 727— | HOSHEA |
| | 901— | AHAZIAH | | | —724 | |
| | 899— | JEHORAM | | HEZEKIAH | —719— | SAMARIA DESTROYED |
| JORAM | —894 | | | | —695 | |
| AHAZIAH | —888 | | | MANASSEH | —640 | |
| ATHALIAH | —887— | JEHU | | AMON | —638 | |
| JOASH | —881 | | | JOSIAH | —608 | |
| | 860— | JEHOAHAZ | | JEHOAHAZ | —607 | |
| | 845— | JEHOASH | | JEHOIAKIM | —596 | |
| AMAZIAH | —843 | | | JEHOIACHIN | —593 | |
| | 830— | JEROBOAM II | | ZEDEKIAH | | |
| PERIOD OF ANARCHY | —815 | | | | | |

586 DESTRUCTION OF THE FIRST TEMPLE.

THE HIGH PRIESTS.

(FROM THE CAPTIVITY TO THE DISPERSION.)

| <i>Period.</i> | <i>High Priest.</i> | <i>Civil Ruler.</i> | |
|----------------|---|--|-------------------------|
| VIII | | | |
| 586-518 | JEHOZEDEK | Babylonian Kings and | |
| B. C. E. | | Cyrus | |
| | JOSHUA B. JEHOZEDEK | Zerubbabel (Cyrus and | |
| | | Darius I) | |
| IX | | | |
| 516-332 | JEHOIAKIM | Xerxes I | |
| B. C. E. | ELIASHIB | Nehemiah (Artaxerxes I) | |
| | JOIADA | Nehemiah (Darius II) | |
| | JOHANAN B. JOIADA | Artaxerxes III | |
| | JADDUA | Alexander the Great | |
| X | | | |
| 332-175 | ONIAS I | Ptolemy I Soter | |
| B. C. E. | SIMON I THE JUST (300-270) | Ptolemy I Soter | |
| | ELEAZAR (br. of Simon I) | } during the minority of Onias II. | Ptolemy II Philadelphus |
| | MANASSEH (br. of Onias I) | | Ptolemy II Philadelphus |
| | ONIAS II (240) | Ptolemy III Euergetes | |
| | SIMON II | Ptolemy IV Philopator | |
| | ONIAS III (Jason his deputy) | Ptolemy V Epiphanes and | |
| | | Antiochus III | |
| XI | | | |
| 175-140 | JASON (174) | Antiochus IV Epiphanes | |
| B. C. E. | MENELAUS (Onias IV, 172. Lysimachus his deputy) | Antiochus IV Epiphanes | |
| | JUDAS MACCABÆUS (163) | Antiochus V Eupator | |
| | ALCIMUS (162-159) <i>appointed by</i> | Demetrius I Soter | |
| | JONATHAN HAPHUS (152-143) | Alexander Balas | |
| | SIMON (III) THARSI (143-135) | Simon Tharsi | |
| XII | | | |
| 140-37 | HYRCANUS I (135-106) | Hyrcanus I | |
| B. C. E. | ARISTOBULUS I (106-105) | Aristobulus I | |
| | ALEXANDER JANNÆUS (105-79) | Alexander (I) Jannæus | |
| | HYRCANUS II (79-40) | Alexandra, Hyrcanus II, | |
| | | Aristobulus II, and Ro- | |
| | | man governors | |
| | ANTIGONUS (40-37) | Antigonus | |

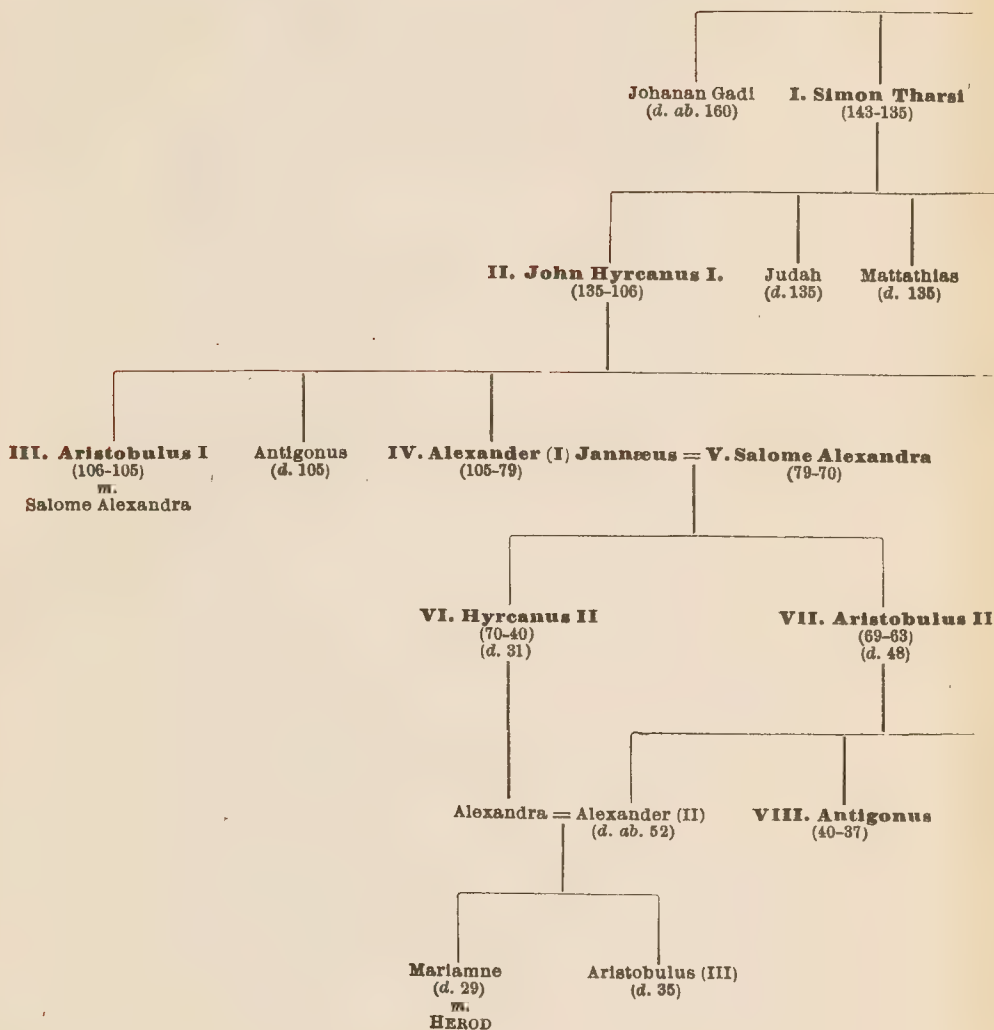
THE HIGH PRIESTS.

(FROM THE CAPTIVITY TO THE DISPERSION.)

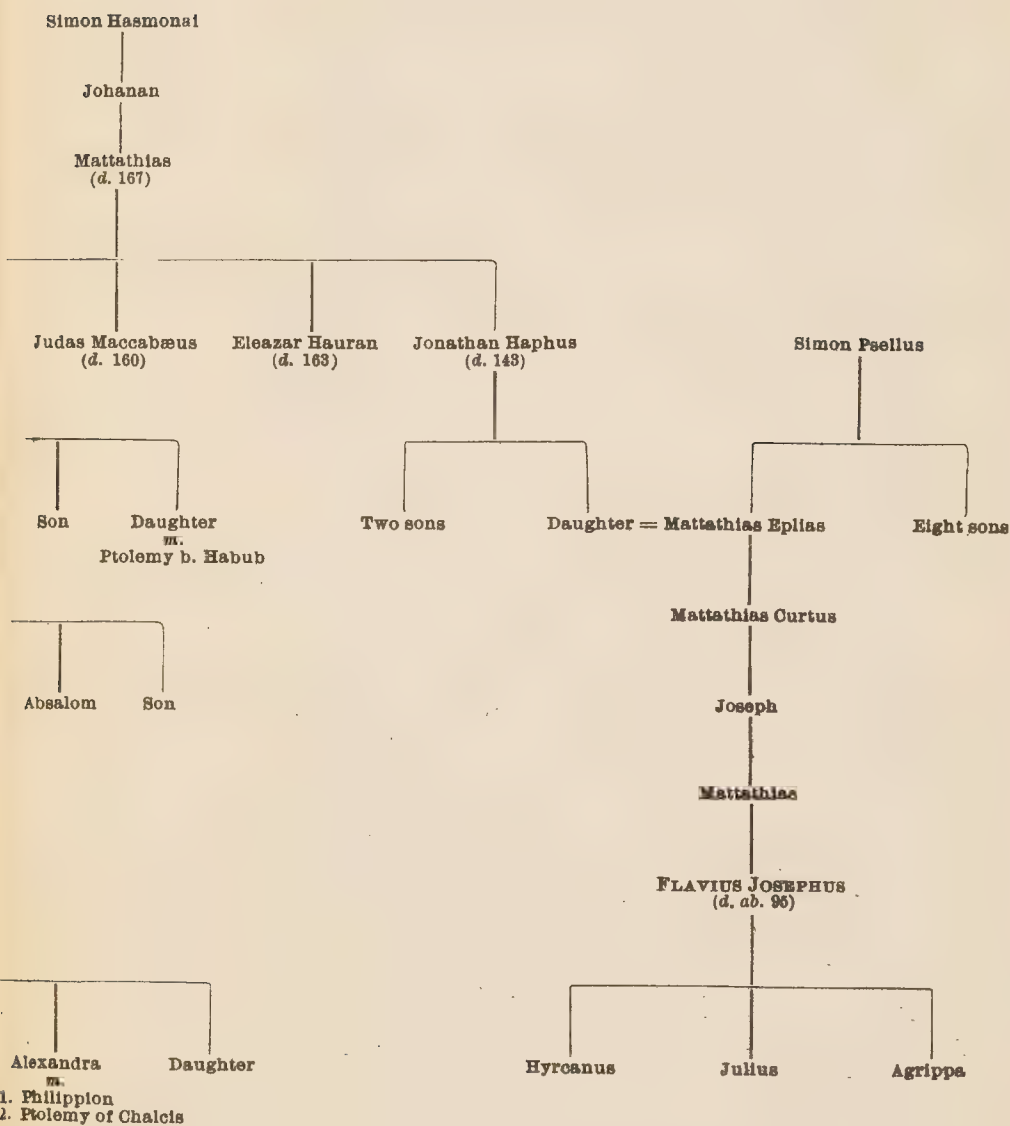
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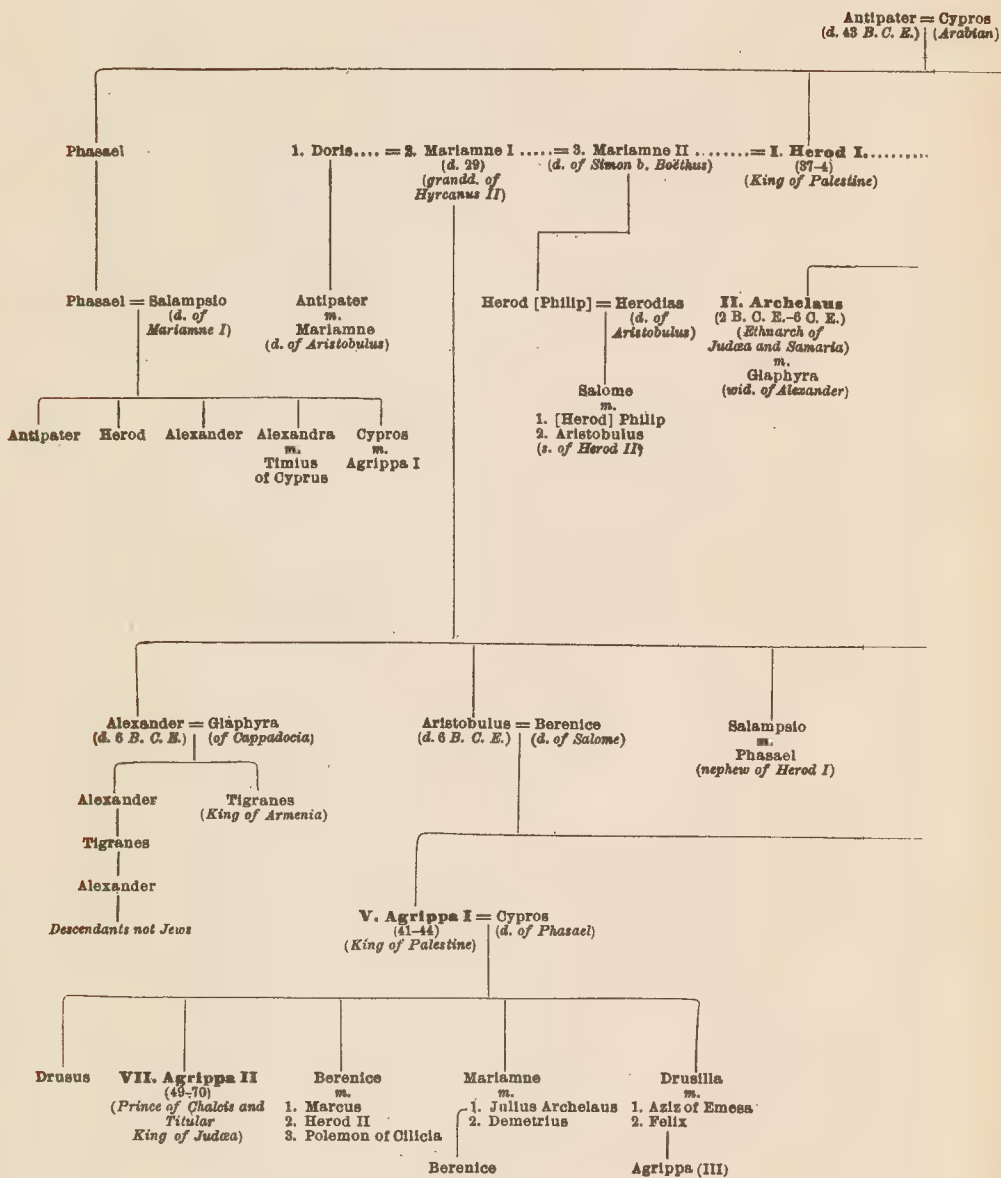
| <i>Period.</i> | <i>High Priest.</i> | <i>Appointee.</i> |
|----------------|---|------------------------------|
| XIII | | |
| 37 B. C. E.- | ANANEL (37-35) | Herod I |
| 72 C. E. | ARISTOBULUS (III) (35) | Herod I |
| | ANANEL (34, second term) | Herod I |
| | JOSHUA, of the family Phabi | Herod I |
| | SIMON (IV) B. BOËTHUS | Herod I |
| | MATTHIAS B. THEOPHILUS | Herod I |
| | (Joseph b. Ellem his deputy) | |
| | JOASER B. SIMON (b. Boëthus) | Herod I |
| | ELEAZAR (brother of Joaser) | Archelaus |
| | JOSHUA, of the family Sië | Archelaus |
| | JOASER (second term) | Archelaus |
| | ANAN, of the family Seth | Quirinius, governor of Syria |
| | ISHMAEL I PHABI | Valerius Gratus, procurator |
| | ELEAZAR B. ANAN | Valerius Gratus, procurator |
| | SIMON (V) B. CAMYTH | Valerius Gratus, procurator |
| | JOSEPH CAIAPHAS (26-36) | Valerius Gratus, procurator |
| | JONATHAN B. ANAN | Vitellius, governor of Syria |
| | THEOPHILUS B. ANAN (brother of preceding) | Vitellius, governor of Syria |
| | SIMON (VI) B. BOËTHUS, of the family Cantheras (41) | Agrippa I |
| | MATTHIAS B. ANAN (brother of Jonathan) | Agrippa I |
| | ELIONAI B. HAKOPH (44) | Agrippa I |
| | JOSEPH B. CAMYTH (45) | Herod II |
| | ANANIAS B. NEBEDEUS (48) | Herod II |
| | ISHMAEL II PHABI (59-61) | Agrippa II |
| | JOSEPH CABI (61) | Agrippa II |
| | ANAN, of the family Anan | Agrippa II |
| | JOSHUA B. DAMNAI | Agrippa II |
| | JOSHUA B. GAMALA | Agrippa II |
| | MATTHIAS B. THEOPHILUS | Agrippa II |
| | PHINEAS B. SAMUEL (67, 68) | The People |

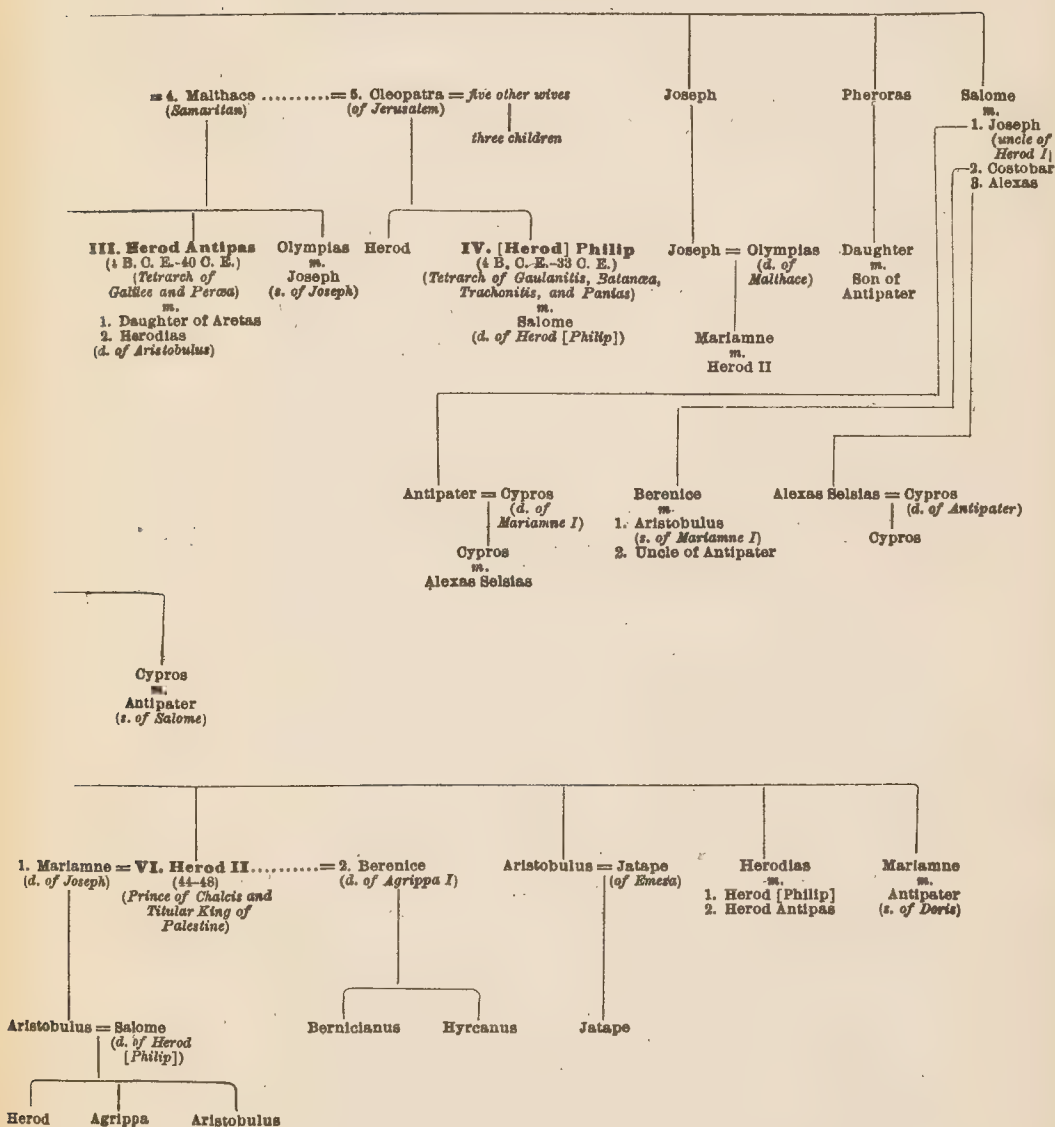
HISTORY OF THE JEWS.
TABLES OF JEWISH HISTORY.
THE HASMONÆAN DYNASTY (143- B. C. E.)



HISTORY OF THE JEWS.
TABLES OF JEWISH HISTORY.
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INDEX.

INDEX.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

For the complete index of references to *Jews*, see under *Israelites* until 586 B. C. E. (the Babylonian Captivity) and under *Judeans* until 70 C. E. (the Dispersion), as well as under *Jews* and *the Jews of* and *the Judeans of* the various cities and countries.

Persons living before 1600 will be found under their forenames. The rule has been violated by indexing certain Spanish Rabbis and Marranos living before this date under their surnames, and certain Germans and Poles living after it under their forenames. In these cases cross-references have been made.

Persons with the same descriptive cognomen, as *Gerundi*, *Ibn-Ezra*, *Abrahamel*, *Abulafia*, are enumerated under it, but the references are indexed as above.

Persons bearing the same forename, as *Abraham*, *Jacob*, etc., are arranged in the order adopted by Joseph Zedner in his "Catalogue of the Hebrew Books in the Library of the British Museum" (1867):

"1. Those distinguished by an epithet *only*, derived from their birthplace, rank, or occupation, arranged after the alphabetical order of the epithets.

"2. Those followed by the word *ben* (son of) [in our Index preceded by those with the Aramaic form *bar*, and followed by those with the Arabic form *ibn* and the English *son of*], arranged according to the name of the father.

"3. Compound names of first and family names, as *Jacob Berab*, or two first names, as *Jacob Zeeb*, [or of first name and birthplace when the latter follows without a preposition, or is modified to include of, as *Jacob Tus*, *Abraham Bedaresi*].

"4. Family names, as *Jacob (Henry)*."

This arrangement of Zedner's is, however, subordinate to the class-divisions adopted by indexers and cataloguers in general, namely: 1. Popes, according to numbers; 2. Emperors; 3. Kings and Sovereign Princes, by countries and by number in each country; 4. Others by appellatives, neglecting prepositions and articles.

The subjoined Table will enable the student approximately to refer from the index of the American Edition of the "History" to the German, when it is desirable to consult the notes and other additional matter contained in the original.

| AMERICAN EDITION. | GERMAN. |
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| Alliances, Jewish. | Kabbalists, the. |
| Amoraim, the. | Karaite sects, the. |
| Anti-Maimunists, the. | Karaite writers, the. |
| Apostates. | Maimunists, the. |
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| Church Councils. | Measfim, the. |
| Codes, general, defining the status of the Jews. | Messiahs, the. |
| Codes, Jewish religious. | Nahardea, the academy of, principals of. |
| Council, the Great, couples at the head of. | Patriarchs, the. |
| Exilarchs, the. | Philosophers, Jewish. |
| Fabulists, the. | Physicians, Jewish. |
| Frankists, the. | Poets, Jewish. |
| Grammarians and Lexicographers, Jewish. | Procurators of Judæa. |
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| Herodian Dynasty, the, the members of. | Pumbeditha, the academy of, principals of. |
| High Priests, the. | Rabbis. |
| Historians, Jewish. | Rabbis, itinerant. |
| Historians of the Jews. | Sabbatai Zevi, the followers of. |
| Israel, the kings of. | Sabureans, the. |
| Israelites, the, the kings of. | Sora, the academy of, Geonim of. |
| Journals, Jewish. | Sora, the academy of, principals of. |
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| Judæa, the Roman governors of. | Syria, the Roman-governors of. |
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| Judges, the. | Tanaïtes, the. |
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An almost complete biographical history of the Jews can be collated by following up through the Index the biographies of the persons grouped below. The column on the left consists of the class-names of the secular chiefs of the Jewish community; the column on the right, of those of the spiritual chiefs; the middle column, whether connecting the other two or replacing them, of those whose position, powers, and influence were, or were supposed to be, both spiritual and secular.

| PATRIARCHS. | | |
|---|--|---|
| LEADERS { Moses and Joshua. | MOSES. | HIGH PRIESTS. |
| JUDGES. | PROPHETS. | HIGH PRIESTS. |
| KINGS. | EZRA and | HIGH PRIESTS. |
| LEADERS { Zerubbabel, Ezra, and Nehemiah. | PROPHETS. | HIGH PRIESTS. |
| | HIGH PRIESTS. | |
| | HASMONÆAN DYNASTY (Princes and High Priests). | |
| HERODIAN DYNASTY. } ROMAN PROCURATORS OF JUDÆA. } ROMAN GOVERNORS OF SYRIA. } | | HIGH PRIESTS. PRESIDENTS OF THE SYNHEDRION. TEACHERS OF THE LAW (Tanaïtes). |
| | PRESIDENTS OF THE SYNHEDRION (under the titles Patriarch, Nassi, Prince, and Rabban) and | |
| | TEACHERS OF THE LAW (Tanaïtes and Amoraim). | |
| PRINCES OF THE CAPTIVITY. } (Exilarch, Resh Galutha). } | | PRESIDENTS OF THE BABYLONIAN ACADEMIES, GEONIM. |
| | PHYSICIANS AND PHILOSOPHERS. | |
| | POETS. | |
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ton

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leria,

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| Bostanaï, | Solomon (Chas- |
| Chananya (Achu- | dai?), |
| naï), | David of Mosul, |
| Chaninaï, | David ben Daniel, |
| Chasdaï, | David ben Judah, |
| Chiskiyya, | David ben Zaccal, |

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| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Huna, | Mar-Zutra II, |
| Huna-Mari, | Nathan, |
| Josiah Hassan, | Nehemia, |
| Judah ben David, | Solomon, |
| Judah ben David, | Solomon (Chas- |
| son of | dai?), |
| Kafnaï, | Yishai ben Chis- |
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| Mar-Ukban, | Zaccal ben Achu- |
| Mar-Zutra I, | naï. |

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| brat, | Nachshon ben Za- |
| Elias Levita, | dok, |
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| Achitub, | Johanan, son of |
| Alcimus, | Joiada, |
| Alexander Janneus, | Joiada, |
| Amaziah (Bethel), | Jonathan ben |
| Anan, of the family Seth, | Anan, |
| Anan, of the family Anan, | Jonathan Haphus, |
| Ananel, | Joseph, of the |
| Ananias, | house of Camyth, |
| Antigonius, | Joseph Caiaphas, |
| Aristobulus I, | Joshua, of the |
| Aristobulus II, | family of Phabi, |
| Aristobulus III, | Joshua, of the |
| Azariah, | family of Sié, |
| Azariah ben Zedok, | Joshua ben Dam-nai, |
| Eleazar, | Joshua ben Gam-ala, |
| Eli, | Joshua, son of Je-hozedek, |
| Eliashib, | Judas Maccabæus, |
| Ellonai, | Manasseh, |
| Hilkiah, | Matthias ben Theophilus, |
| Hyrceanus I, John Hyrcanus II, | Menelaus the Ben-jamite, |
| Ishmael II, | Onias I, |
| Jaddua, | Onias II, |
| Jason, | Onias III, |
| Jehoiada, | |

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| | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Phineas, | Simon, son of Boë- |
| Phineas ben Sam- | thus, |
| uel, | Simon Tharsi, |
| Seraiah, | Uriah, |
| Simon I, | Zachariah ben Je- |
| Simon II, | hoiada, |
| | Zadok. |

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| Abraham Levi, | Eleazar ben Jehuda, |
| Abraham Saba, | Ergas, Joseph |
| Aleman, Jochanan | Ezra, |
| Azriel, | Frankfurter, |
| Baruch of Benevento, | Naphthali |
| Chananel Ibn-Askara, | Herrera, Abraham de |
| Chayim Vital Calabrese, | Hurwitz, Isaiah |
| | Isaac of Accho, |
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| Joseph of Arli, | Samuel of Medi- |
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| ham Jikatilla, | Samuel Franco, |
| Joseph ben To- | Shem-Tob ben |
| dros Abulafia, | Abraham Ibn- |
| Joseph Karo, | Gaon, |
| Joseph Saragossi, | Shem-Tob ben Jo- |
| Judah de Blanis, | seph Ibn-Shem |
| Judah ben Jacob | Tob, |
| Chayyat, | Solomon of Mo- |
| Judah Ibn-Verga, | ravia, |
| Levi ben Todros | Solomon ben Ab- |
| Abulafia, | raham b. Adret, |
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Physicians, Jewish, popular with the clergy of the Frankish and Burgundian kingdoms, 3, 35.

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in Lynn, 3, 412.

popular with Christians, 3, 581.

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employed by the popes, 3, 628; 4, 200, 407-8, 411, 515, 569.

not permitted to practice under Juan II, 4, 203.

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proscribed by Eugenius IV, 4, 250.

protected by Juan II of Castile, 4, 252.

proscribed by Nicholas V, 4, 253, 287.

employed by the nobles and the clergy, 4, 275.

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missed after the expulsion from Spain, 4, 353-4.

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permitted by Sixtus V to practice, 4, 656.

defended by David de Pomis, 4, 656-7.

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692.

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Aaron ben Zion Ibn-Alamâni,
Abraham de Balmes,
Abraham of Aragon (oculist),
Abraham ben Joseph the Elder,
Abraham Ibn-Daud Halevi,
Abraham Ibn-Zarzal,
Abraham Maimuni,
Abraham Zacuto Lusitano,
Abu Ayub,
Abu Ibrahim Isaac Ibn-Kastan,
Abu Sahal Ali,
Abulhassan Abraham ben Meïr Ibn-
Kamniel,
Amatus Lusitanus,
Amram ben Isaac Ibn-Shalbib,
Bachya Ibn-Alkonstantini,
Benjamin Assia,
Bonet de Lates,
Cardosa, Abraham Michael
Cardoso, Fernando (Isaac)
Castro, Balthasar Orobio de
Castro, Bendito de
Castro, Rodrigo de
Chamiz, Joseph
Chasdaï Ibn-Shaprut,
Cohen, Perachya
David de Pomis,
Della Volta, Samuel Vita
Delmedigo, Joseph Solomon
Dunash ben Tamim,
Elias Montalto,
Farraj Ibn-Solomon,
Gamaliel VI,
Guglielmo di Portaleone,
Hamon, Isaac
Hamon, Joseph
Hamon, Moses
Herz, Marcus
Hillel ben Samuel,
Isaac ben Mordecai,
Isaac ben Suleiman Israeli,
Isaac II Abrabanel,
Isaac Benveniste,
Jacob ben Machir Tibbon,
Jacob ben Yechiel Loans,
Jacob Ibn-Nuñez,
Jacob Abi-Ayub,
Jehuda bar Joseph Ibn-Alfachar,
Jehuda Halevi,

Physicians, Jewish, list of (*con-
tinued*):

Joseph ben Joshua Cohen,
Joseph ben Sabara,
Joseph Albo,
Joseph Orabuena,
Joshua ben Joseph Ibn-Vives Allor-
qui,
Judah de Blanis,
Judah ben Moses Cohen,
Judah ben Saul Ibn-Tibbon,
Judah ben Yechiel,
Judah Leon Abrabanel,
Levi ben Gerson,
Lippold,
Mantin, Jacob
Meïr Alguades,
Messer-Jawaih,
Moses ben Isaac da Rieti,
Moses ben Maimun,
Moses ben Nachman,
Moses Ibn-Tibbon,
Moses Zarzel,
Musaphia, Benjamin
Nathaniel of Bagdad,
Nathaniel of Egypt,
Nathaniel Ibn-Almali,
Nepi, Graziadio
Nieto, David
Obadiah de Sforno,
Profiat Duran,
Raimuch, Astruc
Saad-Addaula,
Sabbataï Donnolo,
Sahal Rabban,
Samuel,
Samuel Ibn-Wakar,
Samuel Shulam,
Saul Astruc Cohen,
Serachya ben Isaac,
Shem Tob ben Isaac,
Sheshet ben Benveniste,
Silva, Samuel da
Simon ben Zemach Duran,
Simon Zarfati,
Solomon, the Egyptian,
Solomon ben Jacob,
Steinheim, Solomon Ludwig
Tobias of Trent,
Vecinho, Joseph
Vidal ben Benveniste Ibn-Labi,
Zedekiah,
Zemach, Jacob.

**Physicians, Samaritan and Sar-
acen, in favor with the Chris-
tians in Palestine, 3, 341.**

- Picard**, the family of, culture of, 5, 476.
- Picciotto, Isaac Levi**, accused of ritual murder, 5, 638.
upbraids the accusers with their inhumanity, 5, 639.
protected by the Austrian consul, 5, 639, 646.
- Pichon, Joseph.** *See* Joseph Pichon.
- Pico di Mirandola**, disciple and friend of Elias del Medigo, 4, 290.
erudition of, 4, 290-1.
student of the Kabbala, 4, 291-2.
translates Kabbalistic writings, 4, 292.
friend of Judah Leon Abrabanel, 4, 384.
inspires Reuchlin with love of Hebrew learning, 4, 433.
admirer of the Kabbala, 4, 443, 583.
- Piedmont**, French exiles settle in, 4, 177.
- Pieva di Sacco**, Jewish printing house in, 4, 289.
- Pilate, Pontius**, fifth procurator of Judæa, administration of, 2, 138-9.
uses the Temple treasures for an aqueduct, 2, 139-40.
permits the execution of Jesus, 2, 164.
declares Jesus guilty of treason, 2, 164.
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summoned to Rome, 2, 172.
- Pilgrimages** among Asiatic Jews, 3, 440-1.
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- Pilpul**, method of Talmud study attributed to Jacob Polak, 4, 418.
- Pimentel, Manuel.** *See* Abenacar, Isaac.
- Pina, Paul de.** *See* Jesurun, Rohel.
- Pinchas ben Jair**, opposes the abolition of the year of release, 2, 459-60.
- Pinchas Ibn-Azura**, Jewish opponent of Mahomet, 3, 74.
one of the Benu-Kainukaa, 3, 76.
- Pinzovinians**, the, Unitarians in Poland, 4, 647.
- Pinedo, Isaac (Thomas) de** (1614-1679), Marrano scholar, 5, 114.
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- Pinheiro, Diogo**, bishop, opposes the establishment of the Portuguese Inquisition, 4, 500.
- Pinheiro, Moses**, follower of Sabbatai Zevi, 5, 123.
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- Pinto, Aaron de**, supports Chayon's cause, 5, 223.
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- Pinto, Abraham**, founder of the Rotterdam Jewish community, 4, 685.
- Pinto, David**, founder of the Rotterdam Jewish community, 4, 685.
- Pinto, David**, espouses Eibeschütz's cause, 5, 264.

- Pinto, Diogo Rodrigues**, advocate of the Portuguese Marranos at Rome, 4, 515, 516.
- Pinto, Isaac** (1715-1787), Marrano, disinterestedness of, 5, 340.
- devoted to the Portuguese Jews, 5, 341, 344.
- wins the Duc de Richelieu to his side, 5, 343.
- answers Voltaire's defamation of Judaism, 5, 345, 346.
- distinguishes the Portuguese Jews, 5, 345-6.
- the work by, quoted in the Batavian National Assembly, 5, 456.
- Pintos**, the, millionaires in Amsterdam, 5, 205.
- Pires, Diogo**: *See* Molcho, Solomon.
- Pirke Aboth**, a treatise of the Mishna, 2, 478.
- Pirkheimer, Willibald**, humanist, and the expulsion of the Jews, 4, 416.
- Pisa**, the Jews of, in the twelfth century, 3, 424.
- the commerce of, in the fifteenth century, 4, 285.
- the Spanish exiles well treated in, 4, 360.
- exiles from the Papal States in, 4, 659.
- Pisidia**, mercenaries from, hired by Alexander Jannæus, 2, 39.
- Pitholaus**, general of Hyrcanus II, joins Aristobulus II, 2, 73.
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- Pius IV**, pope, appealed to in behalf of the Jews of Prague, 4, 586-7.
- character of, 4, 588.
- appealed to by the Jews of Rome, 4, 588.
- Pius IV**, pope (*continued*), permits the appearance of the Talmud, 4, 589.
- recommends censorship to be exercised over the Talmud, 4, 658.
- Pius V**, pope, severity of, 4, 589.
- places the old canonical restrictions on the Jews, 4, 590.
- persecutes the Jews of the Papal States, 4, 590.
- expels the Jews from the Papal States, 4, 591-2.
- tries to organize a crusade against Turkey, 4, 601.
- hostility of, to the Jews, 4, 653.
- Pius VII**, pope, opposed to the emancipation of the Jews, 5, 518.
- Pius IX**, pope, action of, in the Mortara case, 5, 701.
- reactionary policy of, 5, 701.
- Piyutim**, the productions of the poetans, introduced into the liturgy, 3, 117-18.
- objected to by the Chassidim, 5, 386-7.
- See also* Liturgical poetry; Neo-Hebraic poetry; Poetry; Poetanim.
- Place of the sellers of Ointment** in Jerusalem, 1, 140.
- Placidus**, Roman general under Titus, 2, 290.
- Plague**, the, under Marcus Aurelius, 2, 451.
- attacks the Spanish exiles in Naples, 4, 359-60.
- keeps the Spanish exiles out of Italy, 4, 363.
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Abraham ben Meïr Ibn-Ezra,

Abraham Bedaresi,

Abu-Afak,

Abu-Amr ben Joseph Ibn-Zadik,

Abu Ayub,

Abu Fadhl Chasdaï,

Almcida, Manuella Nuñez da

Ascarelli, Deborah

Asma,

Belmonte, Bienvenida Coën

Belmonte, Jacob Israel

Belmonte, Manuel

Ben Asher, Aaron and Moses

Berachya ben Natronai Nakdan,

Dunash ben Labrat,

Eleazar ben Kalir,

Ensheim, Moses

Ephraim ben Jacob of Bonn,

Erter, Isaac

Fonseca Pinto y Pimentel, Sarah de

Gomez, Isaac, de Sosa,

Halevi, Elia

Ibn-Sahula,

Immanuel ben Solomon Romi,

Isaac ben Jehuda Ibn-Giat,

Isaac ben Reuben Albergeloni,

Isaac Ibn-Ezra,

Isaac Ibn-G'ikaṭilia,

Israel Najara,

Jannaï,

Jehuda ben Isaac ben Sabbataï,

Jehuda Alcharisi,

Jehuda Halevi,

Poets, Jewish, list of (continued):

Jehuda Zarko,
 Jepheth Ibn-Ali Halevi,
 Jesurun, David
 Jesurun, Rohel
 José bar José Hayathom,
 Joseph ben Chasdaï,
 Joseph ben Isaac Ibn-Abitur,
 Joseph ben Sabara,
 Joseph Ezobi,
 Judah Ibn-Abbas,
 Judah Ibn-Giat,
 Judah Siciliano,
 Kalonymos ben Kalonymos,
 Laguna, Lopez
 Luzzatto, Moses Chayim
 Luzzatto, Samuel David
 Mar-Ukba,
 Menachem ben Saruk,
 Mendes, David Franco
 Meshullam En-Vidas Daflera,
 Michael ben Kaleb,
 Moses ben Isaac da Rieti,
 Moses Ibn-Ezra,
 Moses Zarzel,
 Paz, Enrique Enriquez de
 Penso, Joseph
 Saadio Longo,
 Sabbatai Donnolo,
 Samuel Ibn-Abbas,
 Samuel Ibn-Adiya,
 Samuel Halevi Ibn-Nagrela,
 Santob de Carrion,
 Shem Tob Falaquera,
 Sibyl, the
 Silveyra, Miguel
 Simon bar Kappara,
 Simon ben Caipha,
 Simon ben Isaac ben Abun,
 Solomon ben Reuben Bonfed,
 Solomon ben Yerucham,
 Solomon Ibn-Gebirol,
 Solomon Ibn-Sakbel,
 Solomon Alkabez,
 Solomon Daflera,
 Sullam, Sarah Copia
 Süßkind of Trimberg,
 Usque, Samuel
 Usque, Solomon
 Vidal ben Benveniste Ibn-Labi,
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 Yedaya En-Bonet,
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**Poitou, rabbis from, at the first
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- Poland, the Jews of** (*continued*),
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- Poland, the Sabbatians of**, encouraged by the Eibeschutz controversy, 5, 272.
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- Poland, Greater**, adopts the Jewish statute of Frederick the Valiant, 3, 569.
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- Poland, Southern**, the Karaites emigrate from, 4, 269.
- Polemical works against Christianity**, by Jews in Spain in the seventh century, 3, 50-1.
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- Polemon**, prince of Cilicia, allied with Agrippa I, 2, 196.
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- Polish Jews** in intercourse with Mendelssohn, 5, 317-18.
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- Poll-tax** (*Leibzoll*), the, on Jews, levied by Domitian, 2, 388-9.
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- Poll-tax** (Leibzoll), the (*continued*), the removal of, agitated before the Congress of Ratisbon, 5, 466.
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- Polonnoie**, the Jews of, massacred by the Cossacks, 5, 11.
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- Pontus**, the soldiery of Vibius Marsus banished to, 2, 197.
- Popes**, the, tolerant of the Jews, 3, 25, 33.
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- Porcelain**, forced on the Berlin Jews, 5, 415.
- Porobischa**, the Jews of, surrender to the Tartars, 5, 8.
- Portugal**, Jews in, in the twelfth century, 3, 384.
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- Portugal** (*continued*), the plague in, attributed to the Marranos, 4, 486, 487.
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- Porphyry** (Malchus), philosopher, writes a commentary on Daniel, 2, 502.
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- Portalis**, imperial commissioner to the Assembly of Jewish Notables, 5, 485.
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- Posquières**, the Jews of, in the twelfth century, 3, 399.
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- Prague**, Joseph Delmedigo at, 5, 80.
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Haf ben Sherira,
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José,
Joseph bar Abba,
Joseph ben Chiya,
Kohen Zedek II ben Joseph,
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of Amsterdam:

Aboab, Isaac, de Fonseca,
Ayllon, Solomon
Manasseh ben Israel,
Morteira, Saul Levi
Musaphia, Benjamin
Pardo, David
Pardo, Joseph
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Weil, Moses
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of Arad:

Chorin, Aaron.

of Barcelona:

Solomon ben Abraham ben Adret
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of Berlin:

Fränkel, David
Hirschel, Lewin
Sachs, Michael
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of Béziers:

Meshullam.

of Bologna:

Ishmael Chanina.

of Breslau:

Phineas.

of Brunswick:

Eger, Samuel.

of Cairo:

Algazi, Moses Joseph
David Ibn-Abi Zimra,
Moses ben Maimun.

of Canea:

Delmedigo, Judah
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of Castile:

Abraham Senior,
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of Constantinople:

Elias Mizrachi,

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of Cordova:

Abu-Amr Joseph ben Zadik Ibn-

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of Damascus:

Anteri, Jacob

Halfen, Azaria

Halfen, Solomon.

of Fez:

Jacob Berab.

of France:

Johanan ben Mattathiah Pro-

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of Frankfort:

Falk, Jacob Joshua

Hurwitz, Phineas Levi

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of Germany:

Meir ben Baruch Halevi.

of Gerona:

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of Hamburg:

Athias, Isaac

Bernays, Isaac

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of Jampol:

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Isaac ben Jacob Alfassi,

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of Mantua:

Brieli, Jehuda Leon

Joseph ben Solomon Kolon,

Judah ben Yechiel,

Vita, Abraham, di Cologna.

of Mayence:

Eleazer ben Nathan,

Jacob ben Moses Mölin Halevi.

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of Metz:

Eibeschtütz, Jonathan

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Heilprin, Jechiel.

of Naples:

David Ibn-Yachya.

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Shalom.

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- of Paris:
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- of Persia:
 - Sar Shalom.
- of Portugal:
 - Moses Navarro,
 - Simon Maimi.
- of Posen:
 - Janow, Hirsch.
- of Prague:
 - Avigedor Kara,
 - Heller, Lipmann
 - Landau, Ezekiel
 - Oppenheim, David
 - Rapoport, Solomon Jehuda.
- of Presburg:
 - Sofer, Moses.
- of Ratisbon:
 - Bruna, Israel.
- of Safet:
 - Moses ben Jehuda Cohen.
- of Saint Esprit:
 - Andrade, Abraham.
- of Saragossa:
 - Isaac ben Sheshet Barfat.
- of Sepulveda:
 - Solomon Picho.
- of Smyrna:
 - Benveniste, Chayim
 - Papa, Aaron de la.
- of Strasburg:
 - Sinzheim, Joseph David.
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 - Eibeschütz, Jonathan
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 - Isaac de Leon,
 - Jehuda Asheri,
 - Meir ben Todros Halevi Abulafia,
 - Menachem ben Aaron ben Zerach.
- of Trieste:
 - Galaigo, Joseph Chayim.
- of Tudela:
 - Chasdaï ben Solomon.
- of Venice:
 - Aboab, Samuel
 - Belillos, Jacob
 - Cohen, Nehemiah Vital
 - Merari, Moses Menachem.
- of Vercelli:
 - Segre, Joshua Benzion.
- of Vienna:
 - Eskeles, Issachar Berush
 - Heller, Lipmann
 - Jonah,
 - Mannheimer, Isaac Noah
 - Meir ben Baruch Halevi
- of Worms:
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Ashkenazi, Jacob
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Bloch, Mattathias
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 Asher ben Yechiel (Asheri) (Tossafist),
 Ashkenazi, Jacob
 Ashkenazi, Zevi
 Baruch ben Samuel,
 Chages, Jacob
 Chananel ben Chushiel,
 Chanoch ben Moses,
 Chasdal Crescas,
 Chushiel
 Daniel ben Saadiah,
 David ben Kalonymos (Tossafist),
 David Ibn-Abi Zimra,
 Edles, Samuel
 Eibeschütz, Jonathan
 Elchanan ben Isaac (Tossafist),
 Eleazer ben Joel Halevi,
 Eleazer ben Joseph (Tossafist),
 Elias Mizrachi,
 Elijah Wilna,
 Emden, Jacob
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 Isaac ben Baruch Albalia,
 Isaac ben Jacob Alfassi,
 Isaac ben Jacob Campanton,
 Isaac ben Jacob Halaban (Tossafist),
 Isaac ben Jehuda Ibn-Giat,
 Isaac ben Joseph (Tossafist),
 Isaac ben Meir (Tossafist),
 Isaac ben Reuben Albergeloni,
 Isaac ben Samuel (Ri) (Tossafist),
 Isaac ben Sheshet Barfat,
 Isaac Ibn-Sakni,
 Jacob of London,
 Jacob of Orleans (Tossafist),
 Jacob ben Asheri,
 Jacob ben Nathaniel Ibn-Alfayumi,
 Jacob ben Nissim Ibn-Shahin,
 Jacob Ibn-Chabib,
 Jacob Berab,
 Jacob Polak,
 Jacob Tam,
 Japhet ben Elia,
 Jehuda ben Meir (Leontin),
 Jehuda ben Nathan (Riban) (Tossafist),
 Jehuda Asheri,
 Jehuda Halevi,
 Jonah ben Abraham Gerundi (the Elder),
 Jonathan Cohen of Lünel,
 Joseph ben Isaac Ibn-Abitur,
 Joseph ben Meir Ibn-Migash Halevi,
 Joseph ben Pilat,
 Joseph Ibn-Nagrela,
 Joseph Ottolenghi,
 Joseph Karo,
 Judah the Blind,
 Judah Menz,
 Judah Sir Leon ben Isaac (Tossafist),
 Kalonymos of Rome,
 Lagarto, Jacob
 Levi ben Gerson,
 Levi ben Jacob Chabib,
 Levi, David
 Maimun ben Joseph,
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 Mattathiah ben Joseph Provenci,
 Meir ben Baruch of Rothenburg,
 Meir ben Joseph Ibn-Migash,

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 Menachem of Merseburg,
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 Moses ben Chanoch,
 Moses ben Chasdaï Taku,
 Moses ben Isaac Alashkar,
 Moses ben Israel Isserles,
 Moses ben Maimun,
 Moses ben Nachman,
 Moses Menz,
 Nachshon ben Zadok,
 Nathan ben Isaac Kohen,
 Nathan ben Yechiel,
 Nissim bar Jacob Ibn-Shahin,
 Nissim Gerundi ben Reuben,
 Peter (Tossafist),
 Philosoph, Joseph
 Samson ben Abraham (Tossafist),
 Samuel ben Ali Halevi,
 Samuel ben Meir (Rashbam) (Tossafist),
 Samuel ben Solomon Sir Morel (Tossafist),
 Samuel Alvalensi,
 Samuel Cohen ben Daniel,
 Samuel Halevi Ibn-Nagrela,
 Samuel Sidillo,
 Sasportas, Jacob
 Serachya Halevi Gerundi,
 Serkes, Joel
 Shalom Shachna,
 Shemaria ben Elchanan,
 Sheshet Benveniste,
 Simcha ben Samuel,
 Simon of Cairo,
 Simon ben Isaac ben Abun,
 Sinzheim, Joseph David
 Solomon ben Abraham,
 Solomon ben Abraham ben Adret (Rashba),
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 Solomon Lurya,
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Chanina,

Chanina ben Teradion,

Dossa ben Nachman (Archinas),

Eleazar ben Arach,

Eleazar ben Azariah,

Eleazar ben Jacob,

Eleazar ben José (ben Chalaftha),

Eleazar ben Shamua,

Eleazar ben Simon (ben Jochai),

Eleazar Chasma,

Eliezer of Modin,

Eliezer ben Hyrcanus,

Elisha ben Abuya,

Gamaliel I,

Gamaliel II,

Ilai,

Ishmael ben Elisha,

Ishmael ben José (ben Chalaftha),

Jochanan of Alexandria (the sandal maker),

Jochanan ben Gudgada,

Jochanan ben Nuri,

Jochanan ben Zakkai,

Jonathan,

Jonathan ben Nachman (Archinas),

José the Galilean,

José ben Chalaftha,

Joseph ben Kisma,

Joshua ben Chananya,

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Josiah,

Judah ben Baba,

Judah ben Bathyra,

Judah ben Ilai,

Judah I ha-Nassi,

Matiah ben Charash,

Meir,

Nachum of Gimso,

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Nathan of Babylon,

Nechunya ben Hakana,

Nehemiah,

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Samuel the Younger,

Simon (companion of Ishmael b.

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Simon III,

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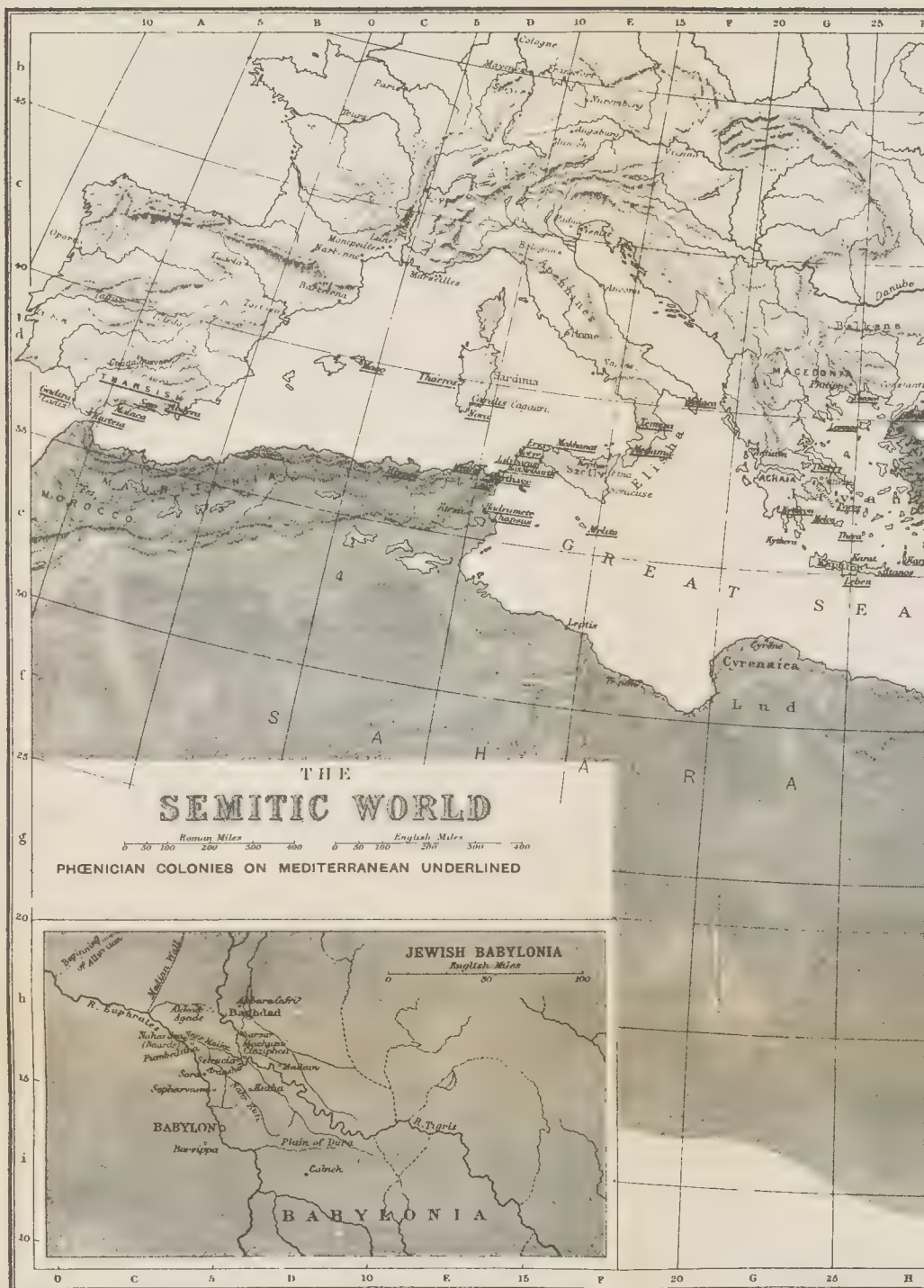
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